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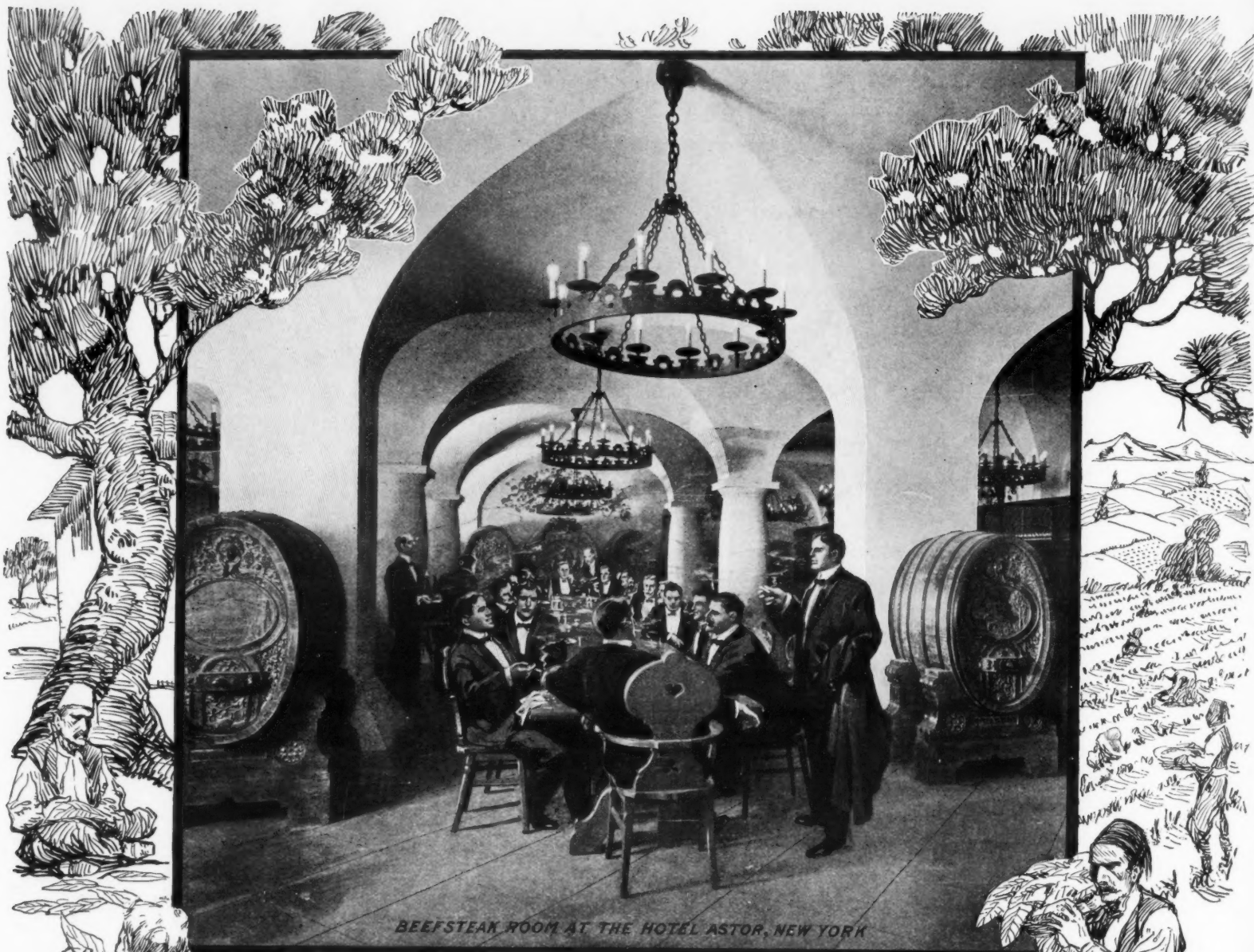
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



VOL XXXVIII NO 25  
MARCH 16 1907

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# Collier's

## THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



**NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907**

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All the work there is for you in turning a water faucet, an electric key, or a wringer switch, to turn the power on, or off, or switch it to the wringer.

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The "Self-Working Washer" is as great an innovation to washing as automobiles are to locomotion—making mechanical power do the work human or animal force had to do before.

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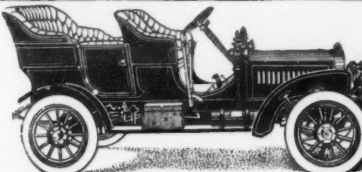
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"That so? Well, you should have seen me goin' yesterday."

"You remember when I 'called' those fellows about sayin' they could skin this \$2000 Mitchell on the road with their \$5000 wagons? Well, we went out, and you should have seen us—me and the Mitchell sit 'em all up—on the straightaways—on the hills—through sand and mud—over smooth parts, and rough parts—just ate 'em up."

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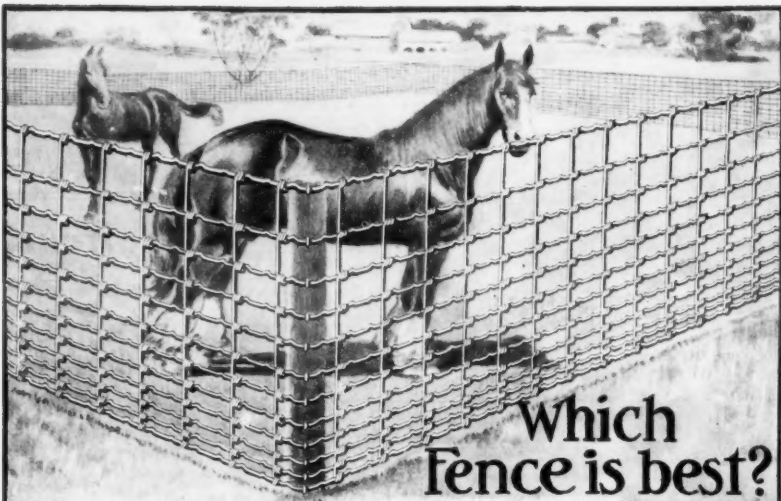
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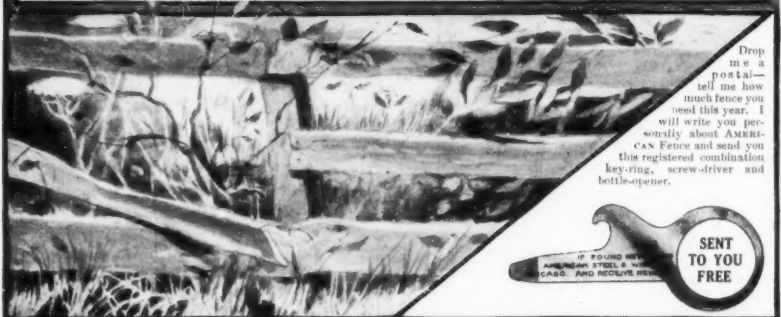
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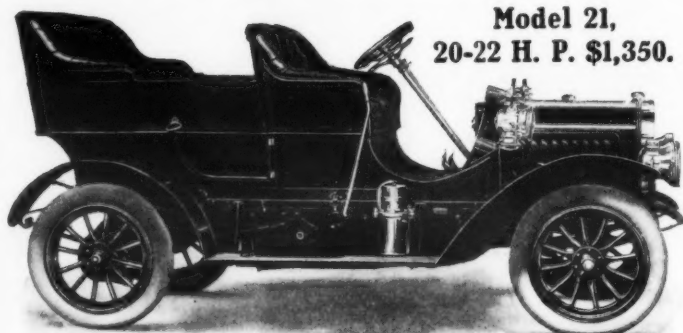
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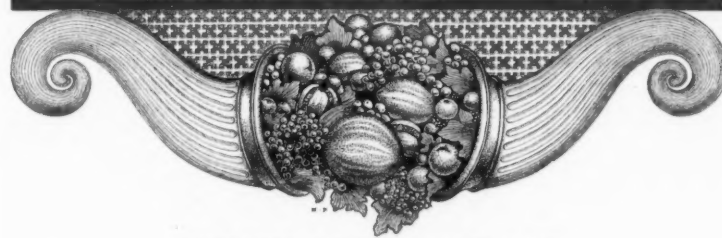
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# EDITORIAL BULLETIN



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907

## Life in Your Town

Remember, gentle reader, that Collier's is offering a cash prize of \$100 for the best essay of 1000 words or less on "Life in Our Town." A great many people seem to be enthusiastic—or rabid—on this subject, and manuscripts are piling into our office with a valentine rapidity. The contest closes on the 23d of March, so such of our readers as feel called to paint their native town in sunset hues or sulphur tints had better be inking their pens and sharpening their hatchets. In addition to the essay meriting the \$100 prize there will undoubtedly be many which we can not afford to leave out. We shall pay \$25 apiece for such of these as we print in full. We shall pay a liberal rate per word for short passages which we shall print from others. The time is short, get busy.

## The "Loves a Lover" Series

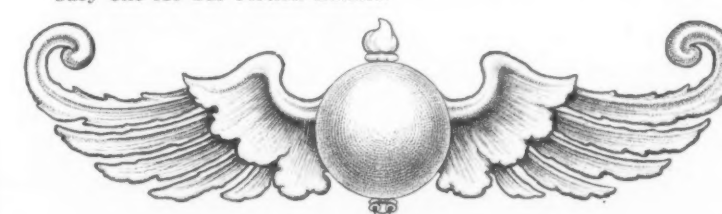
"The world is so full of a number of things I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings." The world, for instance, is full of Popular Illustrators. Most of them are doing work for Collier's, and many of them are illustrating for Collier's exclusively. Sewell Collins, caricaturist and philosopher, has been delving deep into the psychology of our Popular Illustrators, and his studies have resulted in a series called "All the World Loves a Lover." How would Maxfield Parrish handle this amorous theme? inquired Mr. Collins. So he drew a bright blue middle-distance full of bunchy cotton clouds and mountain peaks and castles and things and in the foreground he put a Maxfield Parrish swain bowing to a lady who is hiding behind an M. P. vase of magnificent proportions. A chubby-faced page is offering the lady a heart-shaped Camembert cheese which he holds on a silver salver. This Maxfield Parisian lampoon will be printed in next week's Collier's and will be followed by Mr. Collins's idea of how Frederic Remington, Henry Hutt, Howard Chandler Christy, John Cecil Clay, and others would treat the same theme.

## Militant Millinery

What would happen in this country if the Strong Ladies of our larger cities should rise up as one man and say: "We are downtrodden!" and with similar cries march upon the city of Washington, enter the Senate halls, and interrupt that august body right between a Brownville speech and a Sugar Lobby? Would the Conscript Fathers, with traditional Senatorial courtesy, take a back seat and allow the exponents of woman's rights to lay their wrongs before them? The Militant Matrons of Great Britain uprose and upspoke recently. They tried to raid Parliament, and were arrested by the London "bobbies" and called "suffragettes" by the London press. Ida Husted Harper tells about the English suffragette in this issue of Collier's. This account ought to be especially interesting to the American woman who has her rights and her wrongs.

## Another Thousand

We are not making our quarterly \$1,000 fiction offer to encourage Mr. Rudyard Kipling or Sir Conan Doyle. It is a bid to native talent, to American youths between the ages of 16 and 160 who can give us views of the unexplored forests and strange seas in the fiction world. We do not regard that \$1,000 as pay merely for a short story—we regard it as a means of bringing to our notice many interesting things that we would not otherwise see, and the results, so far, have been worth the price. The first of March began a new quarter, and we hope it will be a busy one for our Fiction Editors.



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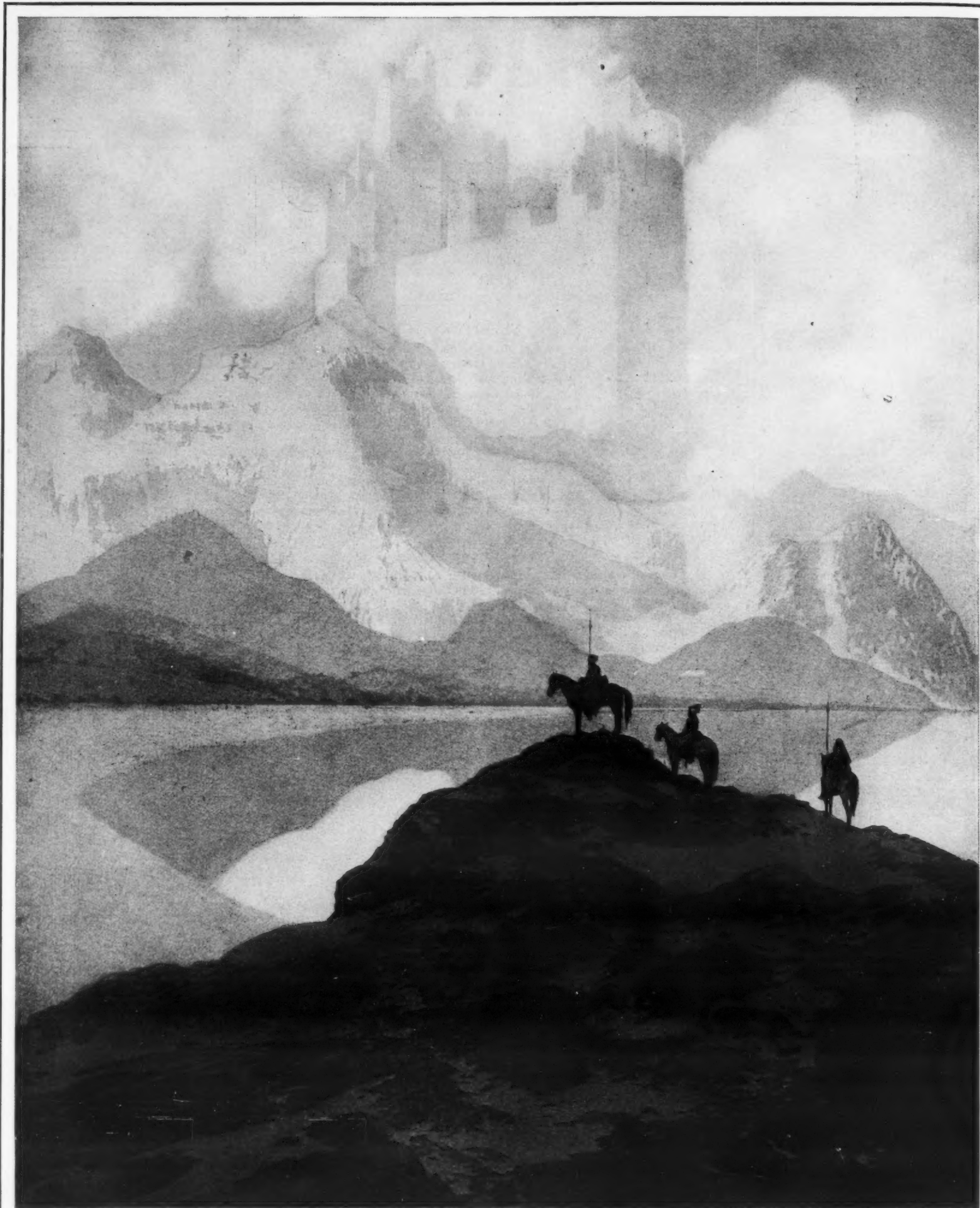
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## THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS

VII—THE CITY OF BRASS. PAINTED BY MAXFIELD PARRISH

The Commander of the Faithful, wishing for the possession of certain metal bottles containing imprisoned demons, ordered the Sheik Abdelsamad and the Emir Mousa to set out upon this quest. Their journey lay through the City of Brass, which they found to rise high in the air, strongly fortified, impenetrable. Yet, by the help of Allah, they entered the city and tarried there some time, then, after many other adventures and strange escapes, proceeded to a successful conclusion of their undertaking





# Collier's

## THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

**D**EPARTMENT PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR" designates an official of the Grand Army of the Republic, which also has a National Patriotic Instructor. What, then, are these gentlemen supposed to teach? "I," said HENRY CLAY in 1848, "have heard something said about allegiance to the South: I know no South, no North, no East, no West, to which I owe any allegiance." Happily an American is able to repeat CLAY's speech in 1907. The Department Instructor in Patriotism at Oskaloosa, Iowa, thinks we did wrong to praise ROBERT E. LEE. He has issued against us a pamphlet, which has been sent to post commanders all over America. "Is LEE the kind of an American citizen to hold up as a high example to be followed by the American youth?" We answer: Yes. "Is he a model of true American patriotism? That is the test." He was a man, and probably he made an error, but he acted always from the noblest motives, and it ill becomes his country to undervalue him. Did it so, it might go to school to him and learn the bigness of heart which he showed not only in 1865, but in every year he lived. The Grand Army of the Republic has been doing recently a patriotic service which we thoroughly appreciate. It has taken an active part in the task of saving ABRAHAM LINCOLN's birthplace for the nation. We are inclined to believe that the individual members, with all their devotion to LINCOLN and the Union which he helped to save, would be sorry to have unfair judgment passed upon a brave and straight antagonist.

**LOVE OF COUNTRY**

"THE COURSE OF LEE," says this pamphlet, "in some particulars, has a tendency to remind one of BENEDICT ARNOLD." What is the "patriotic instruction" that, because an honest man has taken a side disapproved by history, classes him with one who bartered his country for revenge and gold? There are school-books extant, perhaps fewer than there were, which treat every man who fought for State rights as if he bore a felon's soul. They would fill our youthful thinkers with the idea that all upholders of the King in 1775 were merely devils. Instead of instilling understanding, they would ladle out only cheap vanity regarding 1812. Is it not time to recognize that men at times differ with honesty and with equal nobleness of purpose?

**HISTORY**

THAT BENEVOLENT and lambent philosopher, author of the Dooley contemplations, once told us that COLLIER'S lacked humanity. It was working, industriously enough, for this remedy or the other, but not with a plan sufficiently deep and clear. We answered, rather stupidly, that the day's effort, the deed at hand, was more useful than a panacea. What Mr. DUNNE had in mind has become plainer to us as we have been slowly digesting (now several weeks) JANE ADDAMS's latest volume. It is a book of which it takes many days to appreciate even fragmentarily a single chapter, so packed is each with new and reconstructive thought. To us it seems the most comprehending talk yet given about how to help humanity in America to-day. As these words are written, Mr. HARRIMAN's activities are being discussed fully in the newspapers of the land, and, according to the laws of journalism, should be the basis for the most conspicuous editorial position at our command. Let them wait. There are conditions more important—conditions which we would fain do much to meet, had we the information, the insight, the accurate heart of the woman whose "Newer Ideals of Peace" is the inspiration of this note. At present we are but advertising this volume to our readers. In weeks and years to come traces of it will be scattered in our pages, as vital germs affecting the conduct of this sheet.

**PEACE**

WHEN THE UNITED STATES, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Salvador sought to bring home to Honduras and Nicaragua, a few weeks since, the necessity of avoiding war, our thought was carried back to the great statue of CHRIST in the Andes, on the border between Chile and the Argentine Republic, placed there, fourteen thousand feet above the sea, just three years ago on the 13th of this month, to signify that in June of 1903 a treaty was concluded by which all controversies between these neighbors should be left to arbitration; by which the armies should be reduced to mere police proportions; and by which battleships under construction should be stopped and the existing naval armaments diminished. With the money saved, internal and coast improvements have been made, good roads have been constructed, former war vessels have joined the merchant fleet, an arsenal has become a manual training school, a breakwater at Valparaiso has been built, and the great trans-Andean railway has been accomplished. On the commemorative statue can be read these words: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of CHRIST the Redeemer."

**TO THE LADIES**

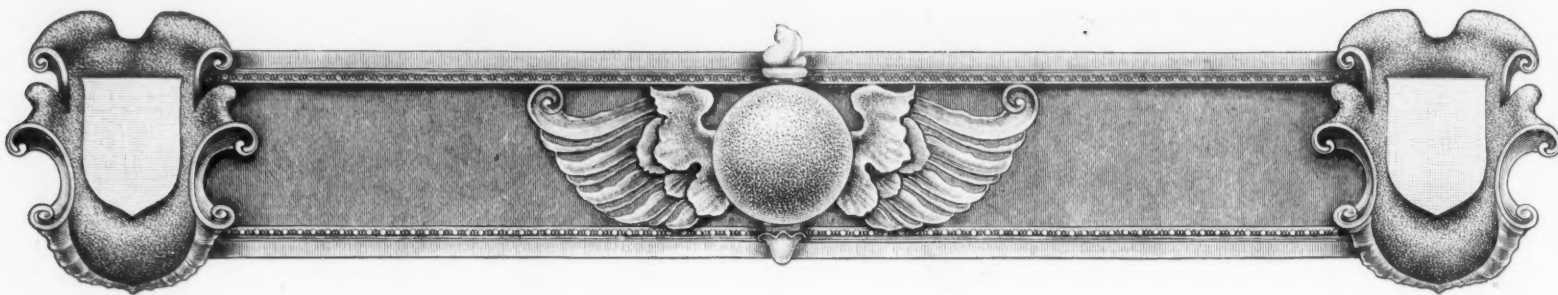
MUCH OF THE LITERATURE called imaginative—much, in other words, of our verse and fiction—is sent to this office by our women friends. Why is it that so few of our articles come from them? We are a little tired of the disproportionate attention which we give to party politics and the various other toys of grown-up males. Why do not the intelligent women of the land give as much labor to putting their wishes or observations into form as they do to constructing imaginary tales?

**CHICAGO**

THE FUTILE NUISANCE of partizan methods misapplied is now being illustrated brilliantly in the vasty village on the lake. Mayor DUNNE, a product of the so-called Democratic organization, would never have been selected by the Goddess of Fitness as chief executive of a mighty complex. Honest and well-meaning, he is foggy-headed, vacillating, and convinced by the last argument in his ear. Having repudiated his own and Mr. FISHER's most excellent traction ordinances to please HEARST, personified in Chicago by one ANDY LAWRENCE, he has since come out for a most blatantly wide-open town by way of pleasing certain other elements of the place. What do the so-called Republicans offer in his stead? One BUSSE, a public-service politician, beloved of gas, traction, and other investments, and therefore by John P. Hopkins and Roger Sullivan Democrats as well as by the "Federal Republicans" who secured for him his post-office job. A sweet choice to offer to a town of Chicago's size. If we were deputy-Providence, what would happen would be this: At the referendum the traction ordinances would be overwhelmingly approved; DUNNE would be reelected as a tribute to his honesty and a rebuff to the party-labeled birds of prey; and then Chicago would follow this victory of sapience with another. She would become the first large city to free herself from the idiot fetters of irrelevant and enslaving loyalty to national tags when deciding city questions.

**9**

SENATOR COLBY WRITES TO US, in answer to an inquiry, thus: "Every single one of the men you name deserves the greatest credit, and I do not think you would make a mistake in giving them all the credit possible. The pressure that was brought to bear was such as to make even the stoutest heart quake, and they all stood up like men. Of course, in this cate-



gory I do not include myself, as I happen to be fortunate enough to be in a position in which they could not injure me in any way, and so I can not take any credit for my position. This would apply also to Senator ACKERMAN as well, as he is well off and in a position to be independent without sacrifice. With

**FREEDOM** the other men, however, it was different. They are beginning life, and they realize the enormous power the special interests had to injure them in every possible way, but in spite of that they stood for what their constituents demanded. It seems to us that political freedom is actually advancing. Senator LA FOLLETTE has shown his willingness to vote on a party measure with the Democrats when he chooses. The grip of the organizations must and will be loosened everywhere.

**NOW FOR HARRIMAN.** Agitation against railroad abuses suffers from the same difficulties that beset certain other efforts at improvement. The crank and the demagogue are always ready when any corporation is within range of their vocabularies. When a fair-minded effort is made to accomplish some needed improvement, those who seek gain from agitation always rush vociferously to the foreground. Criticism of the railroads illustrates this situation. Taken as a whole, that business has been well conducted. The men who have gone into it have carried out with ability a constructive task. Rates on the whole have

**TO OUR MUTTONS** probably been little if any higher throughout the country than they should have been. There have been, and are, certain important and distinct evils which ought to be remedied, and such remedies are made harder by the indiscriminate and often self-seeking barking against the railroads as such. If steps are ever taken by the people which shall seriously cripple transportation and thereby industry in general, who can claim a larger part in that significant event than E. H. HARRIMAN? Probably we shall find ways to prevent such sleight-of-hand finance as he executed on the Alton, without striking at the vitals of the railroad business, but if too drastic an interference ever does occur, the blame will be largely visited on men who think success is the justification of any steps they choose to take.

**THE MEN WHO MADE** the Constitution of New York, when they wrote that "the lands of the State . . . constituting the Forest Preserve . . . shall be forever kept as wild forest lands" meant "wild forest lands." They did not mean lakes, or millponds. The singular ability to discern abstruse truth possessed by Governor HUGHES enables him to grasp this complex and recondite fact while many members of the New York Legislature grope in blindness. The Adirondack Forest Preserve is a vast sponge, a plateau of turfy earth which soaks up, every winter, some billions of tons of snow and ice, and, in summer, allows it to trickle down the mountain streams. These streams certain

**TREES** thrifty gentlemen at Albany, with their Johnny-come-quicks in the Legislature, would like to dam, flooding a third of the Forest Preserve with artificial lakes and selling the stored-up power, in the shape of electricity, for twenty million dollars a year. The first consideration here is that "wild forest lands" spells "wild forest lands"; the second, that if a few narrow valleys can be dammed up without flooding any noticeable amount of land, the State of New York will do the damming, likewise the selling of power. The day is past when the sources of wealth possessed by all the people are given to any private interest enterprising enough to lobby the thing through. Governor HUGHES's position on this point is part of the awakening consciousness of the sacredness of common wealth, which spreads throughout this country from one Portland to the other.

**TO THE EXECRATION** of GIFFORD PINCHOT over 100,000 words of the Congressional Record of the last session were devoted. When FULTON and CARTER are forgot, even in Coos County and in Butte, PINCHOT will figure large in American history. Of the kinds of courage possessed by President ROOSEVELT, none is more to his credit than is his willingness to jeopard his popularity, in the regions where his friends are most numerous and most enthusiastic, by standing firmly behind Mr.

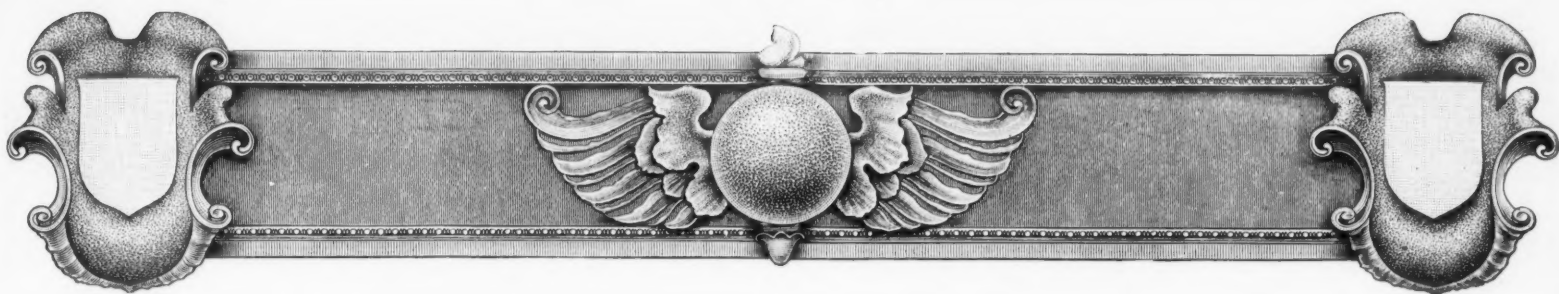
PINCHOT's policy. The protection of public lands against quick spoliation is not popular in the West. The merchant, the banker, every business man, of Cheyenne, of Missoula, or of Boise wants the public lands settled quickly. Upon rapid settlement depends increase of population, the fetish of every Western town. Standing timber pays no taxes, furnishes **COURAGE** no employment, puts no money in the bank, buys no groceries. Cutting means industry and trade. Push the Indian to the wall and put a settler on his land. A settler means a thousand dollars a year to the merchant and the banker. To resist such views when they are nearly universal in all the newer States takes courage of no small size.

**SO MANY READERS** have sent in shocked and indignant letters recently, asking our present views in regard to RICHARD HARDING DAVIS's article on STANFORD WHITE, published by us after the famous murder, that a word is necessary. As Mr. DAVIS is in Europe, we can only state our own position. The dead can not speak for themselves. When a living, very fascinating, and very shrewd young woman is willing to make any convenient statements about a man whose words can never refute hers, judicious persons retain at least their open minds. The yellowest newspapers always take the most dramatic and romantic view of a case like this, and fight hard on that side, whether the heroine be NAN PATTERSON or FLOR- **JUSTICE** ENCE BURNS. From those among our readers whose views of the Thaw trial are imbibed from the publications of Mr. HEARST, we can hardly expect letters different from those which we receive. Mr. WHITE had not only great virtues but great faults. Even Mr. DAVIS wrote "the truth was sad enough," though we fear it was sadder than Mr. DAVIS thought. Just what the truth was, perhaps no living person except Mrs. THAW will ever know. The account given of Mr. WHITE's evil side by the principal witness in Mr. THAW's defense must in fairness be read in the light of her demonstrated willingness to give rein to her imagination when she imagined it to be safe.

**ONE SECTION** of Mr. HEARST's New York "American" for March 3 consisted of twelve pages. The first page contained a photograph of a painting of the rape of the Sabine women and a large and gruesome picture of alleged similar doings in Alaska. The second was mainly devoted to an illustrated discussion of the question: "Is woman human or animal?" The third was occupied by a tale of a "woman with a past" and an "infatuated weakling." The fourth described a torture chamber. The fifth was devoted to "the black spectre that frightens fashionable brides at the altar." Although the sixth and seventh were supposed to **IDEALS OF A LEADER** be given up to science, there was a chance for a female figure to hold up her dress while walking through a sewer. On the eighth was presented "the gruesome enigma of a dead hand." On the tenth a gentleman explained "How I fascinated over twenty different women," and gave exact lessons in the art of bigamy. The eleventh combined fiction about "love, intrigue, tragedy, and mystery" with some of the most indecent and contemptible advertisements known to man. Taken altogether, this section of the "journal for the home" gives an idea of the work Mr. HEARST and his \$7,000,000 are doing for the betterment of his kind.

**DURING PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S** term of office, his Secretary of the Navy invited the diplomatic corps and a number of high officials to join him on a pleasure trip down the Potomac on a Government vessel. The President was angry and expressed his views to another Cabinet officer, who told the offender. The junket proved a success. At the next Cabinet meeting the President asked for an itemized statement of the cost. The Secretary of the Navy, wise in his generation, **JUNKETS** drew from his pocket such a statement. "Who is to pay this bill?" asked Mr. BUCHANAN. "I am, of course," replied the Secretary; "if I do not, who should?" "Who should?" the President repeated; and there were no more junkets in BUCHANAN's time. We recall this anecdote only to observe with satisfaction that the expenses of the trip to Panama are borne by a member of the party.





GEORGE R. SIMS, the English author, says that Woman has more fun in life than Man. The masculine should lay swords and daggers carefully away under the family sofa before beginning such discussion. We merely wish to ask a simple question: Woman, do you have a better time than Man? Do your capers bring you more satisfaction and your frills more joy than the masculine can ever experience in a day of buffeting about among the financial dragons and political jabberwocks? While SOCRATES loitered among the Athenian clubs, teaching the youth of Athens how to play the stock-market, what was XANTIPPE doing? Sitting on the side porch and swapping scandal with Mrs. PYTHAGORAS who lived next door? MIDAS spent his daylight hours in forming a merger and squeezing the molten gold therefrom. At night he came home tired, carrying under his arm a set of ledgers which it was his task to look over and check up during the evening. And how was Mrs. MIDAS employing her time? Making more money for her husband? Rather spending what he made. But this was no light task. She was obliged to rise early, endow a hospital before breakfast, cablegraph to her Tyrian architects for plans for a new palace, design a horse-show costume, shop during the

#### FROLIC WOMAN

afternoon and entertain relatives till midnight.

Mr. SIMS declares that women find joy in shopping, men none; that women find rapture in clothes, men merely comfort. Woman is continually dancing about with her children, her calls, her housekeeping. Even in her tears there is joy, because she knows that, when she weeps, Man is helpless. So, ladies, if you are not proud and happy, you should be. Man of yore went forth at your behest and fought dragons. To-day he fights draymen, even cabmen, and when you nurse his bruised eye he calls you Angel. He is, on the whole, in our opinion, from the spiritual, moral, and perhaps from the Epicurean point of view, an inferior production, but he has one pleasure, Woman, which can in Nature never be so fully felt by you—he knows how surpassing beautiful you are!

GEORGIA WAS THE GREATEST gold-producing State in the Union just before the Forty-niners spread the fame of California throughout the world. Gold is still mined in Georgia, in South Carolina, and in Alabama, but the average citizen never hears about it. A mining specialist, writing in a Birmingham newspaper, calmly remarks that Alabama ore averages \$8 per ton, at which, of course, there is a good profit in mining. The presence of ore, however,

#### MINING

is the least important element in exploiting a new mine, whether gold or copper. The first essential is the press agent. Acid warning, by the way, is vouchsafed to this publication by a paper known as "Goldfield Gossip." It says that the sudden extinction of "Ridgway's" was, by "reasonable inference," due, at least in part, to its temerity regarding mines. "Goldfield is invincible," it adds. "Let COLLIER's take warning." Any criticism we may venture, after this severe and firm Ides of March deliverance, will make the courage of Don Quixote look by comparison like the timidity of a canary in alarm.

JOSHUA BADE the sun stand still, and the day-star, taken aback by the abrupt order, hesitated. MOSES bade the Red Sea step aside for the Israelites, and that body of water complied without hesitation. But there is a region where the rod of the prophet was ever as impotent as the crucible of the scientist. ELIJAH perfected aerial navigation, but he had no control over the top of his head. He was bald. He could not make two hairs flourish where one had grown before. He could not make one

hair flourish where one had grown before. Ointments, unguents, tonics, irritants were alike useless to start the underbrush to sprouting upon the prophet's deforested head. If Dr. DELOS L. PARKER had lived in those days it would have been different. Dr. PARKER has written to the "Medical Record" and said: "Bald heads are reclaimable"—right out, TRUTH just like that! If you practise upper chest breathing your blood will defy the bald-headed bacillus, and the twining tendrils of youth will overhang the brow of threescore and ten. The recipe is good. Breathe deep. If it does not cure bald heads, it will at least develop the chest.

THE RAZOR PLAYS a large part in history. CÆSAR in Dunderies would be only less disconcerting than WASHINGTON in a stovepipe hat. Foreign visitors quickly note the growing American tendency to shave clean, including, in some cases, the back of the neck so liberally that you wonder if ears may not yet go out of fashion. On the banks of the Neva whiskers are free and wind-combed as Mr. PINCHOT's forest reserves; on the banks of the Seine they are as artificially arranged as the gardens

of Versailles. British army officers were recently reminded in orders that the mustache was regulation, regardless of whether or not young lieutenants could grow one. Only elderly officers, relics of the Crimea, who have "tear-drops" with the broad part on the point of the chop, are exempt. The

German staff is WHISKERS more practical.

Only the thoughtless fail to see the thrift of the Kaiseresque mustache in an army which has a pea-soup ration. There is something tragic also in the picture of a Prussian corps resting on its arms the night before a battle with every officer's lip in a rubber-banded "former," lest on the morrow they might fall with the points of their soldierly honor at an unofficial angle. A German scientist has yet to compute what proportion of the Russian

supplies in the late war was lost in the jungle when on the brink of their intended and useful destination.

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters which give inspiration and gaiety to filling these columns, "Why don't you?" is the formula for the beginning of a large majority. Teachers, by statistics printed on this page not long ago, were shown to receive, as a rule, less pay than bricklayers, masons, carpenters, or even hod-carriers. That information struck many springs of thought, none more interesting than those of clergymen who write to point out that their incomes look small by comparison with the pay of many classes of skilled wage-earners, and ask for exploitation of their case. "I belong," writes a Wisconsin pastor, "to a Methodist Conference made up of about one hundred and sixty preachers, most of whom are university graduates. Most of them, too, have wives and families to support."

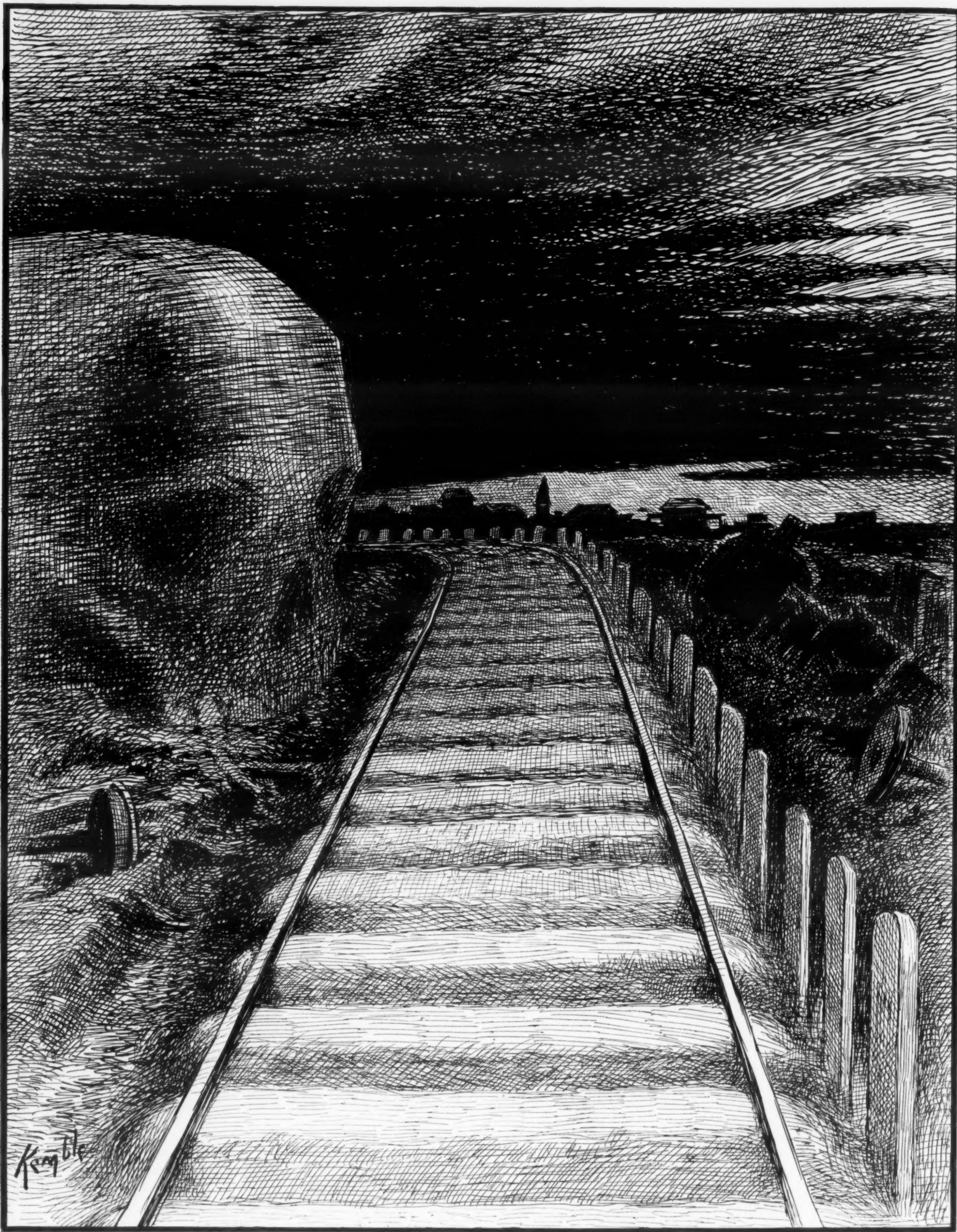
#### PAY OF PREACHERS

And then he furnishes the figures reproduced on this page, ending with the assertion that "during the last decade the cost of living in this part of the country has advanced forty per cent; ministers' salaries not more than five per cent." That the clergyman is no longer, as he was when HOLMES described him, the stern, black-coated autocrat, not only in village morals, but also in affairs, is probably as well, both for the parson and for the village. Poverty and spirituality are related, but self-sacrifice has poverty among its meanings. We are not very bigoted on this subject, but think that the salary of a clergyman should, let us say, be enough to support in a little more than decent comfort, according to the standards of the community, a family of five.

#### Salaries paid to Methodist Episcopal Clergymen in Wisconsin

| District                    | Ministers | Average Salary |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Milwaukee                   | 36        | \$866          |
| Janesville                  | 29        | 848            |
| Appleton                    | 43        | 723            |
| Fond du Lac                 | 30        | 739            |
| Oshkosh                     | 28        | 770            |
| Entire Wisconsin Conference | 166       | 775            |

The highest salary paid in the Conference is \$1,800. In addition, most of these clergymen are given a parsonage, rent free, valued at an average of \$100 a year. The average daily wage of these one hundred and sixty-six clergymen, counting 300 working days in the year, is \$2.55, or less than the pay of many classes of wage-earners in Wisconsin.



## THE RAILROAD

*The latest accurate record of deaths and injuries from railroad accidents in the United States is that for January. It shows that 128 persons were killed and more than 240 hurt. The wrecks included 23 collisions, 18 derailments, and 3 fires and explosions—44 accidents in all. Four trains were either wholly or partially destroyed by fire*

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE





A PROCESSION OF SUFFRAGETTES MARCHING IN THE STREETS OF LONDON

# THE SUFFRAGETTES

*Friendly comment on the demonstrations of militant Woman Suffrage advocates in England*

By IDA HUSTED HARPER

**F**IRST, work up a big and representative suffrage organization throughout the country. Second, publicly sound all the Parliamentary candidates. Lastly, agitate; kick up a fuss; keep on kicking. Get into the public eye through the newspapers and stay there. If interest and publicity wane, kick up a new kind of fuss. And all the time keep knocking at the doors of Parliament."

Such was the advice given to the women, not by a radical Socialist or belligerent labor leader, but by the suave, aristocratic, conservative Mr. Balfour, Prime Minister of Great Britain. Indignant, and in a measure desperate, at the neglect and contempt with which the efforts of the old suffrage societies had been treated for nearly forty years, a new element appealed to the Premier to make the enfranchisement of women a Government measure, as in this way only could it receive the consideration of Parliament. Mr. Balfour, although personally in favor of this, said: "To speak with frankness, I can not do it because your question is not one of practical politics;" and then, to their exasperated inquiry how they could make

it one of practical politics, he gave the above recipe. The women did not go away sorrowful, like the young man in the Scripture, but they immediately began preparing for a big and forcible "kick." The result has been similar to that of "the first gun fired at Lexington" on this side of the globe, for there is scarcely a newspaper in existence which has not told its readers of the strange doings of the "suffragettes." The agitation has doubtless been considerably more violent than Mr. Balfour could have foreseen when he started the ladies on the warpath.

## *The New Movement Begins*

**I**GNORING entirely the ancient and respectable National Suffrage Society with its centre in London, a body of women in Manchester and thereabout organized the Women's Social and Political Union, with the encouragement and assistance of the great trade-unions of women with their tens of thousands of members. This Union welcomed to its ranks those of all political affiliations. It announced as its sole object

the enfranchisement of women and declared in its manifesto: "The time for argument is past, the time for action is come!" Instead of "doing nothing to embarrass the members of Parliament," according to the old régime, it has given these members, including the Cabinet Ministers, some of the most embarrassing moments of their lives. It soon moved its offices to London, and, making the House of Commons the centre of the whirlpool, it has stirred the United Kingdom to its circumference. Last year it held nearly a thousand meetings in England, Scotland, and Wales, indoors and out of doors, its audiences numbering five thousand, ten thousand, and even twenty thousand people.

Not long ago, while in London, I visited the headquarters and made the personal acquaintance of these suffragists militant. I found their offices at No. 4 Clement's Inn, on the Strand, overlooking Temple Bar, whose courts have decreed that no woman in Great Britain shall practise law, even though she hold a degree from the largest law college in the kingdom. Precisely at ten a bevy of the arch-conspirators came



EJECTING SUFFRAGETTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS



MISS BILLINGTON ADDRESSING A STREET CROWD



1. THE SUFFRAGETTE BEGINS HER ADDRESS: THE POLICE ARE APATHETIC



2. SHE MAKES A POINTED STATEMENT: THE CONSTABLES TAKE NOTICE

trooping in—women who had broken up political meetings, resisted the police, defied the courts, served time in the prisons. Some were young matrons, but most of them unmarried, fresh, bright, rosy-cheeked, and making the air fairly vibrant with animation, enthusiasm, and earnestness. "Can't you send us some speakers from the United States," they asked, "some who are young, good-looking, and eloquent?"

#### Woman Must Be Womanly

I MENTIONED one who had all these qualities, "but," I said, "I'll have to tell you that she dresses in a somewhat masculine fashion." "Oh, we wouldn't have her at any price," they exclaimed, "our men wouldn't listen to her; no, indeed, we couldn't have anything masculine in the appearance of our representatives." This I found to be true, the leaders and speakers being rather more than ordinarily feminine in dress and manner. There was also another significant occurrence. A letter was brought in from a distinguished lady of the nobility, but one who has not been quite like Caesar's wife, asking for specific information regarding their work, as she thought of taking it up. "Oh, dear," they exclaimed, "we have had so much to bear, must that be added?"

"Do you demand an unblemished character of every woman who goes into your movement?" I asked. "Well, we want to be just as charitable as possible," they said, "but in a great reform like this, with such a hostile public sentiment to overcome, we can't afford to have any unnecessary odium cast upon it."

I saw the terrible banners which they waved in the House of Commons and at political meetings—little white pennants just long and wide enough to contain in black letters about three inches high the words, "Votes for Women." Over the mantel was a framed picture, a snapshot by one of the daily papers of Irene Miller on the way to jail for calling out: "Divide, divide," when the suffrage bill was purposely being talked to death in the House. Her mother was nine years a member of the London School Board and has been sent several times as delegate to the United States. She is a slight girl, who couldn't have escaped, and yet on each side a burly six-foot policeman was grasping her arm with one hand, while he slipped the other under it and held her opposite hand, so that she was literally in a vise. "It is the most awful sensation that can be imagined," said one of the young girls, "to feel a policeman's big hand gripping your arm, for he has a way of making it seem to sink into the very bone. Our arms are always black and blue after they take hold of us."

I went next day to their meeting in Hyde Park, where they spoke from a wagon. The audience of five or six hundred, mostly men, stood in a cutting wind for two hours in perfect order, only interrupting occasionally with a laugh or "That's so." The ability of these young women as speakers is marvelous; we have nothing to equal it in the United States. They handle politics with skill, take up the Cabinet Ministers and leading members of Parliament, review their record, their speeches, their votes, their broken promises, hypocrisy, and cowardice; they flay the Liberal Party and threaten the Labor Party if it, too, prove false.

After the meeting I went with the speakers to a nearby tea-room, where we talked for two hours, and I learned much of the inside history of this movement. They have the most intense zeal, devotion, courage, and self-sacrifice. They care absolutely nothing for criticism.

In the beginning they went to see Premier Campbell-Bannerman, and at the close of their addresses he told them they had made out "a conclusive and irref-



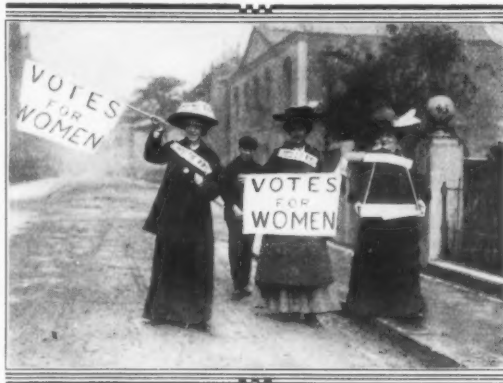
3. SHE HURLS DEFIANCE: THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW GETS BUSY

utable case," but that he could do nothing at all for them; they must wait a while. A few in North Scotland were admitted to the presence of Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith, and he informed them that "women must work out their own salvation."

#### One Woman Fights Three Policemen

AFTER having been repeatedly refused an audience by Mr. Asquith, whom they consider their worst enemy, forty or fifty gathered in front of his house. Being denied admittance, Miss Billington started to lead them around the square. A policeman ordered her to stop, but she continued. He struck her. She slapped him, and he then seized her, while two other policemen pinioned her arms, and choked her. Then she kicked him. She was sent to jail for two months. This is the only case of serious resistance, and all the telegraphed stories of wild scratching, biting, and kicking are without foundation.

The next move of the women was to attempt on several occasions to enter the House of Commons



SANDWICH WOMEN

to demand their rights, when, of course, they were arrested. All women were excluded from the court-room, not even the mothers being allowed to attend the trial of the daughters. Those who had a two months' or six weeks' sentence were given no change of garments during that time and were compelled to scrub the stone floors every day on their knees. Some of them were thrown into cells, others were kept in solitary confinement in cells six by twelve feet, with no fire, and the beds, consisting of a thin mattress, laid on planks on the floor. They were not allowed to send or receive letters or see any one from outside. All these facts are well known in England.

#### Eminent Prisoners

AMONG those imprisoned are Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, daughter of Richard Cobden, friend of Burne-Jones and William Morris, whose work her husband is now continuing; Mrs. Baldock, wife of a County Councillor, and herself a member of the Board of Poor Law Guardians; Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, wife of the editor of the "Labour Record," a writer and founder of philanthropic organizations; Mrs. How-Martyn, Bachelor of Science of London University and lecturer on mathematics at Westfield College; Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore, a woman of wealth and education, who recently barricaded her London house against the tax collectors; Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Bachelor of Laws and winner of "first honors" and of the prize for international law at Victoria University, and her two sisters, daughters of the late Dr. Pankhurst, a famous barrister, their mother a member of many boards; Miss Mary E. Gawthorpe, "double-first" at the University of Leeds; Miss Teresa Billington, formerly a teacher in Manchester, now national organizer for the Independent Labor Party; Miss Annie Kenney, the factory girl, the Joan of Arc of the woman suffrage movement in Great Britain; Mrs. Despard, the noted philanthropist, sister of General John French.

When the first organized demand was made last April by the members of the Women's Social and Political Union they were repudiated by all the respectability of Great Britain. For months the press attacked their every move; sensational reports were telegraphed broadcast; the courts were most unjust to them; public opinion assailed them on every side, and it was universally declared that they were ruining the cause they advocated. In less than a year they have so changed public sentiment that the police try to avoid arrests and the courts impose the shortest possible sentences; they have thrown the members of Parliament into a panic and forced the political parties to recognize woman suffrage as a question which must be met. The Liberals refuse to allow a vote on the resolution of Keir Hardie, "that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that sex should cease to be a bar to the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise." Of the 670 members of the House of Commons, 420 were returned at the last election under promise to give the vote to women, and Walter McLaren, M. P., says not fifty men would go into the lobby against it. The Labor Party, which gives evidence of being able to dominate Parliament in the near future, is pledged to enfranchise women. At the great Labor Conference of the United Kingdom held at Belfast in January a resolution in favor of suffrage for all adult men and women was carried by over a two-thirds vote. It looks now as if nothing can prevent the passage of a bill for this purpose. And for lifting this question to the position of a vital issue the credit belongs exclusively to the much ridiculed and much misrepresented "suffragettes."



# SOME SMALLER "JUNGLES"

*The National Meat-Inspection Law, passed after so much clamor, affects only half the meat in the United States. As to the other half, conditions are the same as before the excitement. To cure this, State inspection laws are urgently needed*

THERE is a meat-inspection law. Everybody knows that. But was the meat you ate this morning inspected? It may have been, or it may not have been. The chances are just about even. About fifty per cent only of the meat sold in the United States is subject to the meat-inspection law. The meat-inspection law is a Federal statute. It applies only to meats which figure in interstate commerce. If, between killing and cooking, your breakfast meat this morning crossed a State line, it was inspected. If it did not cross a State line, it and its origin probably remain just the same as before all the row was made.

Meat killed in Pennsylvania and sold in Philadelphia or Pittsburg, meat killed in New York State and sold in New York City, meat killed in Massachusetts and sold in Boston, meat killed in Illinois and sold in Chicago—all this is not subject to the meat-inspection law. It may have been inspected; some packers have learned that the Government "United States Inspected and Passed" tag is a good advertisement. Meat so tagged sells at a higher price, and so they have all their meat inspected. But they are not compelled to. The consequence is that, roughly, only half the meat sold in the United States is inspected.

## "Local Option" Prevails in the States

THE thing is proved by figures. About 925 "slaughterers and packers" are listed in the census reports. Government inspection is maintained in about 640 establishments, but over a third of these are not properly classified as slaughterers and packers, for they buy "green meats" for curing and packing. Practically, therefore, 500 of the 925 big establishments in the country are without inspection. They do no interstate business, and the States have nothing to say about how the plants shall be conducted. Local health boards, especially in the larger cities, undertake to regulate the sanitary conditions at the packing-houses. But there are no general regulations to govern even this inspection. The States are in the "local option" stage of meat inspection as yet.

Nearly every city and large town in the country has its little "jungle." The slaughtering of animals under conditions as filthy as any described by the McNeill-Reynolds report or by Upton Sinclair is carried on unremarked in small abattoirs from Michigan to Mississippi, from Maine to California. Abandoned sheds, in cramped, muddy lots, are used as killing-houses by butchers in country towns. If the site is sufficiently isolated so that the odors do not pervade the town, the matter of cleaning is left to the butcher's conscience.

The Massachusetts Board of Health has inspected and described some two hundred slaughtering places in that State. The results are published in the Massachusetts Board of Health Bulletins for June, September, and November, 1906. There are ethical objections to reproducing here the language of the McNeill-Reynolds report and of Mr. Sinclair's book; but if any one wishes to know the conditions that obtain in the slaughter-houses of suburban towns and small cities, let him get these reports and read the calm, dispassionate, official statements.

## Filthy Small Plants

COLLIER'S photographer describes one of the small Massachusetts slaughter-houses: "Everywhere the walls and planking of the floor bear witness to the fact that no attempt at cleanliness is made, and that the work of slaughtering is conducted with the least expenditure of effort. Rafters, and all the gear dependent upon them, are grimy from old age, covered with cobwebs. The hogs, dressed, which hang in a corner, are left here in storage instead of being sent to a refrigerating compartment. It is doubtful if an inspector ever saw a piece of meat from this slaughter-house."

Just imagine that "The Jungle" was never written, imagine there was never any McNeill-Reynolds report, never any newspaper sensations, or exciting debates in Congress. As conditions were described in Chicago a year ago, so are they

to-day in the slaughter-houses where is killed half the beef eaten in the United States.

The remedy? State laws just like the Federal law. Every Legislature now in session should pass them. All the commotion of the Sinclair book, the McNeill-Reynolds report, and the Congressional debate are

## What a State Meat-Inspection Law Should Contain

THE following points should be embraced in any State meat-inspection law. Persons who propose to frame such laws will get valuable help by examining the Federal law, which is published in pamphlet form by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. State meat inspection, in order to insure such protection as is furnished by the Federal law, should provide:

Inspection for every town and village.

Where too little killing is done in a community to occupy an inspector's time, slaughter-houses should be grouped, and each butcher should be required to kill on a certain specified date.

The carcasses of animals killed in the absence of an inspector should be submitted for inspection with the viscera attached. The head and tongue should also be submitted.

Violations of the law should be punished first by fines of from \$10 to \$100, and by imprisonment if the offense is repeated; attempted bribery should also be made a punishable offense.

Meat already inspected under the Federal law should also be subject to local inspection. Wherever possible, local and Federal inspectors should cooperate, and local regulations should conform as closely as practicable to the Federal regulations.

Local inspection tags should be dated.

exactly as much an argument for State laws as they were for the Federal law. If all this commotion meant anything, if it had any foundation in fact, then every Legislature now in session should pass a State meat-inspection law.

There will be strenuous objection. The farmer wants to sell his cow, too old to be useful for milk, to the local butcher. He wants to retain, also, the privilege which he now enjoys under the national law of killing and

shipping from State to State without inspection merely by certifying that he is a farmer. The farmer is a power to be reckoned with at State capitals, but he can be convinced that inspection will not hurt him.

"Inspection is costly," say the small packers and butchers. "The regulations would force us out of business. The blood-soaked ground underneath and around our little killing sheds can't be drained. Our little rendering plants would not conform to the specifications, and we can't afford to buy others for the small business we do. Our storage rooms are makeshifts, but are all we can afford. We are not equipped to utilize the by-products out of which the big packers make such a large percentage of their profits."

But all these objections can be cared for, and should be cared for in the State law. The big packers object to the following suggestion as impracticable; their notion is that the refrigerator car should supplant the local killing plants. But it is offered as a basis for discussion: Combine in one inspection district a number of small slaughtering-houses and apportion the inspector's time among them. Under this plan Jones could slaughter on Monday morning, Brown on Tuesday afternoon, and Smith on Friday. In the larger towns that at present are ringed round with numbers of filthy little killing sheds the obvious solution is to build a single abattoir where expenses can be shared, where inspection is easy to maintain, where parts can be turned to profit that have not been used before.

## Educating Butchers to the Inspection Idea

AT Montgomery, Alabama, where an admirable system of inspection is maintained, the health officer says that when the question of abolishing the numerous butcher-pens and dirty slaughter-houses first came up, and it was proposed to substitute a modern abattoir, a storm of protest arose. The butchers declared that their occupation would be gone, their business ruined. The need for reform, however, was preached; inspection both before and after killing was shown to be necessary. The city passed an ordinance abolishing butchering-pens within police jurisdiction. Reform, once forced upon the butchers, became as popular among them as among the other classes of citizens. What Montgomery has done Alabama can induce other cities within her border to do.

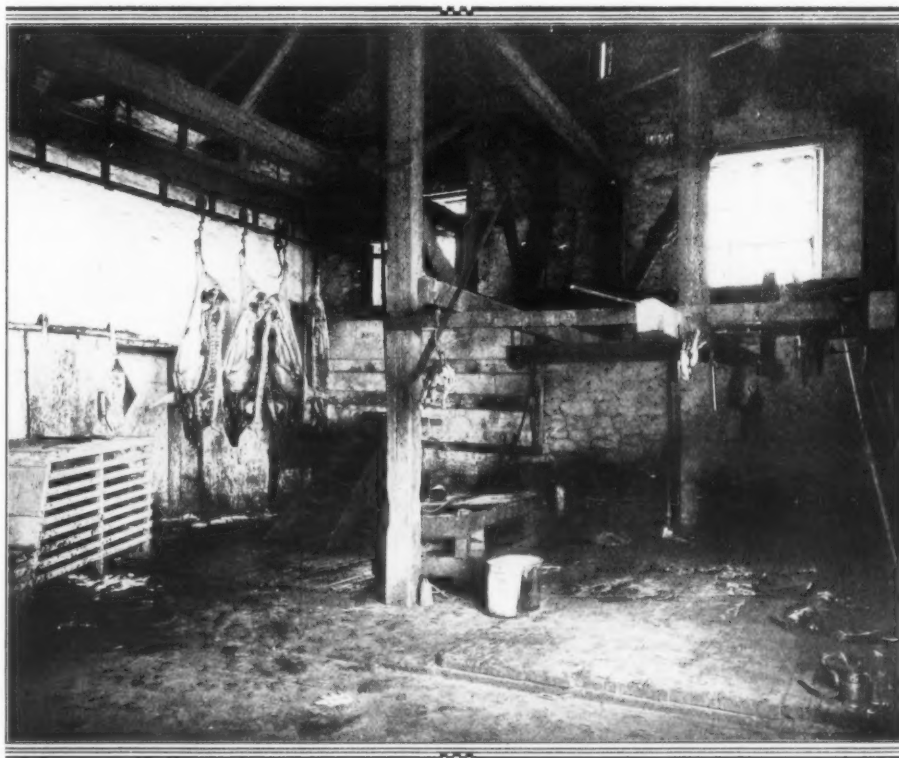
Education of the farmers who kill only a few animals proceeds more slowly than the training of the butchers. As a matter of fact, it should be more rapid. More than two per cent of the cattle in Maine are affected by tuberculosis, though that State has had for years a most efficient cattle commission. This percentage is, therefore, as low as it is likely to be in any of the settled States. Not one-tenth of one per cent of the cattle killed by local butchers in Maine are condemned for tubercular infection. The result is, of course, that the people of Maine eat infected meat. Tuberculosis, already the plague of America, is spread and fostered by the apathy of the States in regard to meat-inspection laws.

Sellers of game and poultry who store their produce in an "undrawn" state should be prohibited by statute from continuing the practise. Sewage infection is a frequent result, and toxicosis follows the eating of such cold-storage products. New York has tried in vain to stop the practise by legislative enactment.

## Jews Get Good Meat

TO every objector who cries out that State inspection is impracticable, the answer is: the Jew. He makes it practicable. He makes a religious rite of what we want to make a universal sanitary precaution. Not the poorest or humblest Hebrew ever eats a piece of meat but what has been killed under rigid watchfulness equivalent to State inspection. No Jew kills meat for his own dinner without the inspection of the rabbi or his deputy.

Kosher meat means, wherever it is offered for sale, inspected meat. That every animal consumed by orthodox Jews should be killed by a rabbi or a rabbi's



A MASSACHUSETTS SLAUGHTER-HOUSE WHICH WOULD PROFIT BY STATE INSPECTION

Amid antiquated apparatus, dirty floors, and decaying woodwork, the photographer found a modern bicycle pump, such as is often used to inflate cellular tissues of legs of veal, to give them a "fatter" appearance

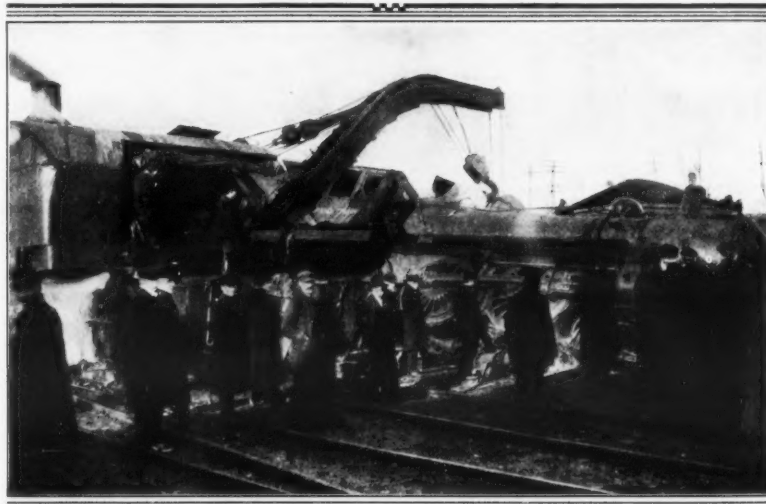
## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS OF FEBRUARY



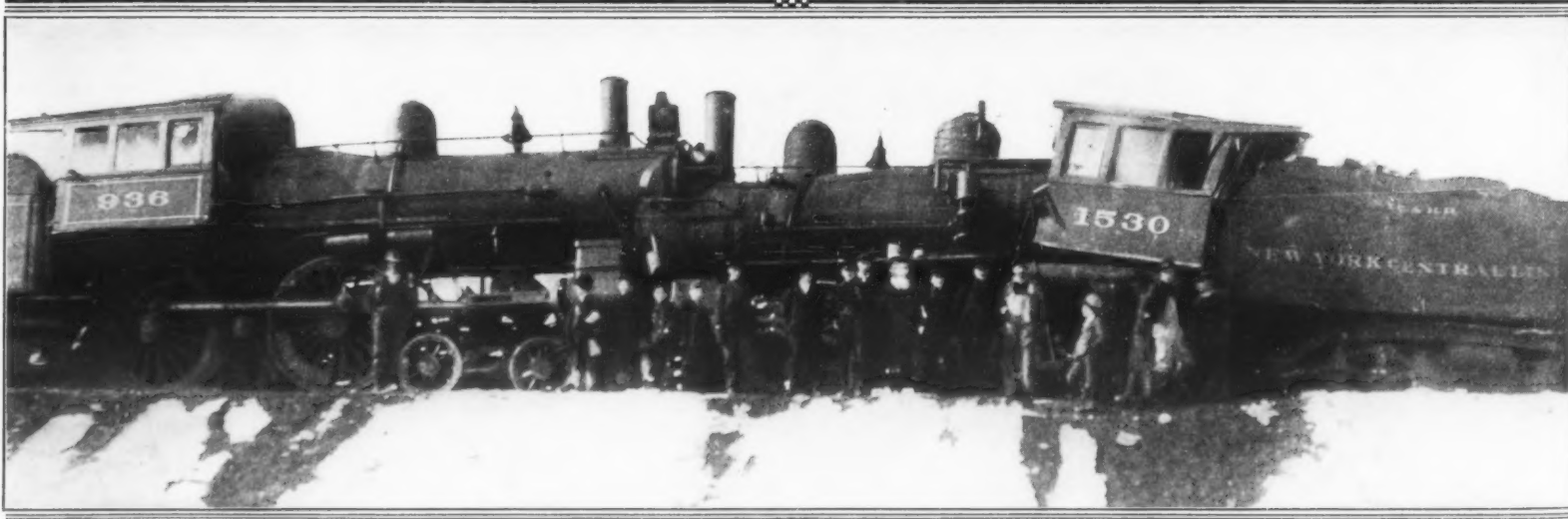
**TELESCOPING A TRAIN IN CHICAGO**—A railway employee was killed and a dozen passengers were injured, inside Chicago's city limits, on February 8, when the "Champion Flyer" on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul collided with a switch engine, drawing a train of empty passenger coaches. Most of the victims suffered from cuts of the face and head



**RESULT OF A BROKEN RAIL**—On February 9, in a wreck on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad near Birmingham, Alabama, two employees were killed



**A "SIDESWIPING" COLLISION**—A Grand Trunk express train ran into a switching freight at London, Ontario, February 19, and one trainman was killed



**THE FAULT OF THE MILK TRAIN**—A combination freight and milk train on the Harlem Division of the New York Central, on February 9, pulled on to the main track from Dover Plains, New York, five minutes before the Pittsfield express came in sight. Several trainmen were injured. No passengers were killed, but one was taken to a hospital in White Plains



## FATAL WRECKS OCCURRED ALMOST DAILY



**WRECK OF THE "BLACK DIAMOND"**—The Lehigh Valley's fastest express train, eastbound, was piled up, February 12, by jumping to a switch at the entrance to the bridge over the Pennsylvania tracks and the Delaware River at Phillipsburg, N. J. Two cars narrowly escaped a fifty-foot fall. Six passengers were injured. No deaths were reported



**BOILER EXPLOSION**—Two persons were killed and twenty injured on the Ontario and Western, February 13, at Luzon, New York, when the locomotive blew up



**A CONFUSION OF SIGNALS**—A Pennsylvania express running past signals side-swiped a switching freight at Wilmerding, Pa., and injured eleven persons on February 9



**THE DITCHING OF A COAL TRAIN**—Eight miners were killed, one railway employee, two women school-teachers, and nine miners seriously injured in the smash-up of a Chicago and Northwestern coal freight caboose near Des Moines, Iowa, on February 4. Fire followed the wreck, which, it is supposed, was due to a defective rail that ditched half the train

appointee might seem to the ordinary consumer a fantastic stretching of doctrine. It means, however, not only compliance with the ancient law, but rigid and unflinching inspection. The big packing-houses have recognized the importance of catering to the Jewish meat users. Shochets, invested with the right to kill by the rabbis, or the rabbis themselves, are engaged to do the actual killing; beside each of them stand their bodeks, who keep the knives sharp, examine the lungs and viscera of the carcass, and mark it kosher, adding the date, day, and hour of the killing. Besides these, the Jewish butchers of Chicago have in the big packing plants inspectors of their own, who examine and tag each carcass as it passes.

What the Jews perform as a religious rite every State should enact as a sanitary law.

#### Regulation in New York City

WHAT the Jews accomplish the larger cities usually attempt. In New York the Board of Health requires that all slaughtering shall be done in buildings near enough to the waterfront to permit of the unloading of animals from boats, or cars on transports, directly into the pens. In Manhattan, the business is confined to two districts, one on the West Side and the other on the East—only seven blocks in all. In building slaughter-houses, the plans must be approved by the Board of Health. Water-tight floors are required, the premises must be properly sewered and drained, and the walls of the killing, meat dressing, and cooling rooms must be covered to the height of six feet above the floor with a non-absorbent material.

Such regulation of the sanitary conditions under which meat is prepared in the cities is perfectly feasible. The limitation of killing to restricted districts makes inspection of this feature of the business easy.

But while cities are growing more vigilant concerning the sanitation of slaughter-houses, it is unfortu-

nately true that inspection of the meat itself is still lax and inefficient. Luckily, New York's butchers are compelled to compete with the big packers who, on account of their interstate trade, are under Government inspection. They cater, also, to the large kosher trade, and must maintain the inspection that

a keen eye for signs of meat infection does all of the killing.

But, careful as New York is of its meat supply, the city receives from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds of meat a day that is never seen by an inspector. Farmers, with their exemption from the provisions of the Federal law, kill sick animals, and even send in, to be made into sausage, carcasses of animals that have died a natural death and been promptly skinned.

Neither the Federal law nor city ordinances suffice to protect the consumer against the peril of bad meat. In the judgment of experts, the dairy and pure food laws of our States do not cover the case. A characteristic provision is that clause in the Michigan statutes which says that an article shall be deemed adulterated "if it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted, or rotten animal or vegetable substance, or article, whether manufactured or not." This provision has never been construed to apply to meat, and no supervision of meat supply has been attempted.

#### Work for Every Legislature

HOW far the States have yet to go in the matter of inspection is brought out by the assertion of experts that examination of the carcass alone will not do. "Suppose," says one who has studied the matter, "that an animal afflicted with actinomycosis (lumpy jaw), or with cancer of the jaw, is slaughtered for human food. Suppose the meat inspector to have examined this carcass after it has been dressed, or at any time after the head has been removed. There is nothing to indicate either of these dread diseases, unless the point of extreme emaciation has been reached. Then only a hint would be given."

There is a clean slate for the State lawmakers to write upon when they take up the subject of inspection. Now is their chance to make good everywhere the boast of the butcher for interstate trade: "When you buy a piece of meat here, you know what you're getting."



A TYPICAL SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

This stands in a rural community where no inspection is made. Built nearly a century ago, it has long served as a source of supply for a large community of foreign mill operatives

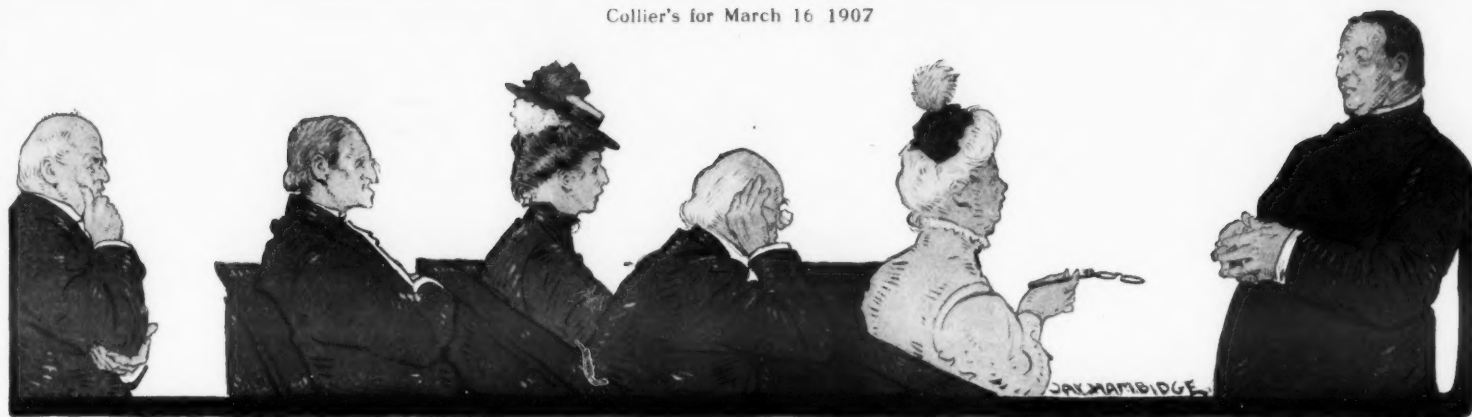
the Jew demands. A city health officer assigned to the slaughtering district on the East Side of Manhattan points to an antiquated brick structure near the river, and says that it is the only plant in the city that is without Government scrutiny. It is run by a Jew, and a rabbi with a silk-edged knife and

## Starving Chinese clamoring for food in Suchien



Government officials in the famine districts of China distribute tickets to the destitute, which enable them to secure rations of rice at certain distributing stations. This picture shows a horde of women and boys crowding about the gate of the Magistrate's Yamen at the hour when the tickets are distributed





# THE MEDDLERS

By ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER

"PETEY," said the jailer, "this is the lady that wanted to see you."

The prisoner stood up; he was a young man with crafty eyes and a mean and cruel mouth.

He did not advance to meet the large woman in the plum-colored dress. She brushed past the jailer and came to him with both hands outstretched, her head tipped mournfully sidewise, her fat cheeks sagging, her parted lips drooping. She took his unresisting hands in hers and held them, while she gazed with silent emotion into his face. Her vague chin, with its dimple twitched askew in its rolls of fat, quivered pitifully; the tears started from her prominent dull eyes.

"My poor boy, my poor boy!" she said at last in a breaking voice. "Be of good cheer; be of comfort."

She continued to hold his hands in an emotional silence. The prisoner evaded her eyes and glowered off at one side where stood the jailer.

"I am Mrs. Gallup, President of the Women's Anti-Capital Punishment League. My poor boy, how I feel for you! Let us sit down here, side by side, and talk about it." She drew him to his cot; they seated themselves there, side by side.

"I know you are as innocent as my own boy of that awful murder," said Mrs. Gallup; she still clung to his right hand. "I have but to look at your face. The Governor will never let this great wrong be done. I am interceding with him; our great organization is interceding with him; thousands of noble men and women will stand between you and the gallows. So be of good cheer, my boy; keep a brave heart. Are you comfortable? I am glad to see you are given a little of the brightness of the outside world."

Her glance had fallen on the baskets of roses, jonquils, and violets which were ranged about the walls and suspended from the grating of the window.

"Do you have fresh flowers every day?"

"Yep." He tried to adapt himself to her gracious mood. "Seems like people know how I love flowers."

"Ah!" Mrs. Gallup gazed reproachfully at the silent jailer. "Were those the words of a murderer?"

"I used to have a little garden at home," stated the prisoner, emboldened by this success. "I used to grow pansies—and hollyhocks. How I used to tend them pansies! My poor old mother—she'll have to do it now." He dropped his head forward into his hands.

Mrs. Gallup began to sob, drew her handkerchief, and wiped her eyes. In the convulsions of her ample bosom the bunch of violets that reposed thereon became disarranged. She unpinning it, and, laying one hand upon the prisoner's shoulder, with the other she insinuated the flowers under his nose. Then in a choking voice she said: "I brought these for you, my dear. 'The life is more than meat and the body is more than raiment'—but flowers have their place."

"Thank you," said the prisoner. He pressed the violets to his lips. "You don't know how good they smell. Takes me back to that little old garden o' mine. Well, mebbe I'll see it again some day."

"I promise you that you will," Mrs. Gallup spoke fervently. "It was a bitter disappointment to us when the Supreme Court refused to interfere."

"Yes. I thought better of 'em than the way they acted. Mr. Murray felt bad about that. But I told him I knew he done what he could."

"Yes. Your counsel have acted nobly—nobly, Mr. Murray especially. But we must not be cast down by our many disappointments, bitter though this last was. God has provided another way—another instrument. We may thank God for our Governor. He has such a mild, noble face; if you could but see him, you would not doubt his goodness. I have called on him, and he was most encouraging; he promised to investigate your case thoroughly. I write to him every day; I have urged all the members of our League to write to him. And the work has only begun. The people of our State will not see wicked, cruel injustice done—an innocent boy foully put

to death in the name of law and justice! Never! The agitation has but begun, and it will be tremendous!"

She had risen in her excitement and addressed the closing sentences to the jailer, who represented to her the allied powers of hostile influence.

"Time is almost up," said the jailer imperturbably. Mrs. Gallup turned again to the prisoner. "What can I do to help you—besides sending you flowers? You have such an intelligent face; I am sure you like to read. Is there any reading matter that I can bring you?"

"I like stories," said the prisoner. "If they ain't dime novels. I never approved of them."

"And you call that man a criminal!" cried Mrs. Gallup to the jailer. "No, I will not send any dime novels, my boy. But there is a new book by Mrs. Humphry Ward, so noble and intellectual; you will like it, I am sure. And there are other books that I will send you. Do you receive proper food?"

"It's none too good—except what I get now and then from friends outside."

"I will see that you are provided regularly with appetizing lunches. My dear boy, it consoles me to find you have such splendid courage. Ah, your mother should be proud of her son. Do not allow—"

"Time's up," said the jailer.

Mrs. Gallup clutched the prisoner's hands.

"Good-by," she said. "God bless you. Good-by. I shall come again."

At the outer gateway of the prison Mrs. Gallup met the Reverend Alonzo Dickey. He was a large and strutting man, with pale, unhumorous eyes.

"I have just left your young friend," said Mrs. Gallup. "He is bearing up wonderfully."

"He is a fine fellow," replied Mr. Dickey. "Each time that I see him, I come away spiritually heartened and refreshed. He takes his persecution with such calmness! I go in to bring him spiritual grace; I come out feeling that it has been conferred!" With an elevated expression of humility signified by his upraised, yet half-closed eyes, Mr. Dickey entered the prison.

## II

A YOUNG woman, Nettie Joyce, crossing a lonely field on a summer evening, had been brutally assaulted and strangled.

Beside her body was found a man's coat button,



Miss Priscilla Todd also expressed her satisfaction

which had evidently been torn off in the struggle. Farther away in the grass the police searching came upon a pocket-knife, with an open, blood-stained blade.

The fingers of the girl's right hand were cut and bloody. In her mouth was a gag—a handkerchief which bore in one corner a faint laundry mark. In none of the laundries of the town could it be identified. The police carried it from place to place; and at last in a town a hundred miles away they found the laundry which used that mark. For nearly a year it had signified the name of a prominent and respected citizen of the town. He had been in Europe when the crime was committed. Farther back, on the books of the laundry, the mark stood opposite the name of Peter Blinn. It had done service for him but a short time. He had been in the town only two months employed in a cotton mill. He had been drunken and quarrelsome and had been discharged. Then he had returned to the town from which he had come and near which the murder had been committed. His life here had been idle and vicious. He had four years before served a jail sentence for theft. He had been seen in the neighborhood the night of the murder.

Peter Blinn was arrested and his house was searched. He lived alone with his mother. From his room there was taken a coat with three black buttons matching the one that had been found near the murdered girl. The top button on the coat was quite different—brown instead of black. An expert chemist found on the coat near this odd button blood stains.

At the trial it was demonstrated that the murder must have occurred between half-past eight and nine o'clock. Certain witnesses swore that they saw Blinn in a barroom two miles from the scene of the murder before nine o'clock. There was a two-alarm fire that night; the second alarm was rung in at ten minutes to nine. The witnesses for the defense declared that at that time Blinn accompanied them to the barroom door and stood watching the fire engines go by. The credibility of these witnesses was shaken in the cross-examination; and for the prosecution the barkeeper testified, with apparent unwillingness, that Blinn, whom he knew, had come in some minutes after the engines had passed and that he had told Blinn about the fire.

The defense urged that the evidence concerning the button, the handkerchief, and the blood stains was not important. Blinn's mother declared that her son had lost the top button on his coat only a week before his arrest and that she had replaced it then with the odd button. On the other hand, a man in a local mill, where the defendant had gone to work soon after the murder, testified that he had operated the loom next to Blinn and that he distinctly remembered noticing the odd brown button on Blinn's coat. As to the handkerchief, the defense contended that Blinn's ownership of it was not proved, and that even if he had once owned it, there were sufficient chances that possession had been accidentally transferred. The blood stains could be accounted for in a thousand ways.

The prosecuting attorney urged the jury to weigh the evidence carefully and not to be guided by sentiment. "The handkerchief or the button alone," he said, "might not seem to furnish convincing proof. Any one bit of circumstantial evidence, however strong in itself, is inadequate; but when circumstantial evidence becomes cumulative it can not be disregarded. The handkerchief points to Blinn; the button points to Blinn; the blood stains point to Blinn; his movements on the night of the murder indicate that he could have committed the crime; his record indicates him to be a man who might have committed such a crime; the testimony of the barkeeper shows him to have been on the night of the murder too excited to be interested in the news of the fire, so oddly excited that the barkeeper—who knew him well—marked and remembered it. If you credit the mother's testimony rather than that of the fellow workman at the loom; or if you believe that the ownership of the handkerchief wherewith the dying woman's last cries

were stifled is not proved; or if you agree that the blood stains on Blinn's coat were not made by the woman's bleeding hand—bleeding and cut by his knife with which he had first tried to subdue her to surrender and which with frenzied strength she had torn from his grasp—if you agree, I say, that the blood stains on the coat were not made when in the last convulsive struggle her bleeding hand wrenched the button from his coat; or, finally, if you accept the evidence of the barroom loafers produced by the defense and reject the evidence of the barkeeper—if in any one of these matters the case of the State against the prisoner has not been established—then you are bound to acquit the prisoner. But if upon weighing the evidence, soberly, impartially, with your minds freed from all the moving influence of sentiment and sympathy, you accept the conclusions which the State has presented in regard to the button, the handkerchief, the bloody coat, and the movements and actions of the prisoner on the night of the murder—then, gentlemen, this conclusion also is not to be evaded: the defendant, Peter Blinn, did assault and most foully murder Nettie Joyce."

The widespread surprise when the jury, after long deliberation, brought in the verdict "Guilty" was derived from the attitude of the "Telegram" toward the trial. The "Telegram," the newspaper with the largest circulation in the city, had published each day detailed reports of the proceedings under such headings as "Good Day for the Defense," "Prosecution Fails to Score," "Blinn Makes Favorable Impression," "Weak Showing of State's Star Witness." Furthermore, the detailed reports in the "Telegram" were so colored as to produce the impression on a reader that acquittal was a foregone conclusion. And the day after the verdict was announced the "Telegram" published some editorial reflections on the conduct of the case and the mental processes of the jury which resulted in a fine for contempt of court. The editor and proprietor of the "Telegram" had for years been on unfriendly terms with the prosecuting attorney; hence the newspaper's eager bias in the trial of Peter Blinn.

It succeeded in persuading a large portion of the public that a great injustice had been done. Blinn's attorneys carried an appeal unsuccessfully from one court to another. Meanwhile certain persons who believed in the innocence of the "boy," as they styled him, kept the case open in the newspapers. His first champions were Mrs. Lucy Gallup and the Reverend Alonzo Dickey. Mr. Dickey was accustomed to participate in works of benevolent intention and sentimental character. Peter Blinn's case roused him. He visited the prisoner; he wrote frequent impassioned letters to the "Telegram." As time passed, and one appeal after another fell unheeded by the courts, he became more intense.

"On what evidence was this boy convicted?" he wrote. "On the evidence, forsooth, of a button and a handkerchief! But if all else were insufficient—which it is not—I would match at any time the evidence of a mouth and an eye against that of a button and a handkerchief. I have talked with Peter Blinn; many times I have visited him, urged by the duty of my calling. His mouth is firm and kind; his eye is clear and true. He has talked to me with the utmost frankness. He does not profess that his life has been blameless in all respects. But that that boy was capable of committing the crime for which he is sentenced to death—five minutes' simple, straightforward talk with him, such as I have had again and again, must convince the unprejudiced that the thing is impossible. The men who would hang that boy on the evidence of a button and a handkerchief and who rejected the truth that shines out from every line and feature of his face, furnish a sad commentary on our system of trial by jury. The hope of justice lies now with the Governor, and with him alone. It is urged that all who have a concern for the fair name of the State send to the Governor their personal appeal."

—ALONZO DICKEY, D. D.

Marshall Murray, Blinn's lawyer, called on the clergyman the next day and thanked him for the letter.

"We have some further plans in view," said Murray. "We want to collect a few of the boy's friends and talk things over. Could you come to my office to-morrow at three? Mrs. Gallup will be there, and Mr. Bull of the 'Telegram,' and a few others."

"I am a very busy man," said Mr. Dickey. "But in this cause anything that I can do I will do. I will come."

### III

MRS. GALLUP pressed Mr. Dickey's hand. "Thank you so much for that letter in the 'Telegram,'" she said. "So pithy, so pungent! 'A mouth and an eye against a button and a handkerchief.' How true! How true!"

Miss Priscilla Todd, whom the clergyman recognized as the secretary of the local branch of the Prohibition Workers, also expressed her satisfaction with his letter. Murray, the lawyer, introduced the other members of the committee of consultation, as he called it—his partner, Albert Jennings, Mr. Bull of the "Telegram," Mrs. Susan Cory, Vice-President of the Women's Equal Rights Association, Rev. Herbert Prigsley, Chairman of the Society for the Exposure of Vice, and Mr. Joseph Jenks, President of the Total Abstinence League.

"Mr. Jennings and myself," said Murray, "want to ask your cooperation in making a last stand to save that innocent boy's life. He has no funds with which to carry on the fight, but Jennings and myself will bear all the expenses of bringing his case properly before the Governor. To that end we propose to hire an office where signatures to a petition asking for his pardon may be received, and we will pay the expenses of the necessary clerical force. But we can't, of ourselves,

awaken sentiment. We ask you to help us in that. Through the societies and clubs in which you are influential members and through the press you can help us—if you will. We want to send up to the Governor a monster petition—such an overwhelming expression of sentiment from the people of this State that he dare not resist it if he would; we want you all to join us in giving publicity to the movement and in getting the signatures."

"I wish to express my admiration for a generosity and a chivalry, Mr. Murray, that are not too common among members of your profession," said Mr. Bull, the editor. "I will pledge you the aid of the 'Telegram' in your large-hearted work. Editorial comment and approval are, as you know, forbidden me—but in other ways—by making daily a conspicuous feature of the growth of the petition, by discreet use of headlines, and by giving constant prominence in the news columns to the increasing feeling throughout the State—you may count on our hearty cooperation."

"Thank you, Mr. Bull," said Murray.

"You will be a tower of strength to us," said Jennings.

"The Prohibition Workers is primarily an organization to promote the cause of temperance," stated Miss Priscilla Todd. "But it stands ready to champion always any cause in the interest of right living and humanity. When the cause involves not merely right living, but the right to live, I feel safe in promising the support of practically the entire organization in this Commonwealth."

Miss Todd's firm and epigrammatic statement roused a kindred spirit, Mr. Joseph Jenks.



"This is the best game I ever knew a couple of young lawyers to play"

"The Total Abstinence League seldom mixes in other people's business, except in so far as may be necessary to hold in check the demon rum," he declared. "But in the case of this innocent boy there is ample reason for us to act. The strongest direct evidence against him—evidence which has played a great part in securing his conviction—proceeded from the mouth of a barkeeper. I would not believe any barkeeper upon oath. They are all liars. And this fellow in particular, who first lured the unfortunate boy astray by enticing him into his grog-shop and then endeavored to swear away his innocent life—Mr. Murray, the Total Abstinence League will rise as one man to protest against this outrage."

"Good!" exclaimed Murray.

The majestic Vice-President of the Women's Equal Rights Association spoke up.

"There will never be even-handed justice until women sit with men in the jury-box and upon the bench. It is because of the absence of women with their keener intuition and perception of truth from those august tribunals that there has been this miscarriage of justice. Now we women will strive to right the wrong that men have done."

The Reverend Herbert Prigsley uttered a characteristic sentiment. "The evidence in this case was, some of it, extremely shocking. I refer especially, as you may guess, to some of the medical testimony. The crime was unquestionably committed by a man who no longer enjoyed the loving influence of a good mother. Peter Blinn, as we know, dwelt daily in that influence. It is true, alas, that his erring steps sometimes led him to the barroom; but nothing has been brought out to prove that any deeper stain rests upon his character. The boy is an innocent boy—and the Society for the Exposure of Vice will interest itself to see his innocence established."

"Your church is not my church, Dr. Prigsley," said the Reverend Alonzo Dickey. "But in this matter all churches will, if I mistake not, act in unison. I shall personally endeavor, Mr. Murray, to get an expression

of sympathy and aid from the bishop—to whom I am very close."

"Ah!" Mrs. Gallup clasped her hands emotionally upon her bosom. "How much we have to learn from the Hindus, who will never kill any living thing! Surely God will not let this awful cruelty be done!"

After each member of the committee had appropriately expressed his or her feelings, the two lawyers drew up a systematic working plan in which every one present was given a part. The office for the signing of the petition was to be opened in one week, and it was important to have as many signatures registered on the first day as possible. To this end and to the securing of signatures by mail the initial energies of the committee were to be devoted. The petition was to be kept open for a month; the last day of signing would then be one week before the date set for Peter Blinn's execution.

At the end of the day, after all the others had gone, the editor lingered with the two lawyers.

"Great Scott, what asses!" he exclaimed.

"Yes. It's the asses we've got to depend on mostly," said Murray.

"I know. But such asses! I mean to give you boys a good send-off in the 'Telegram'—your generosity, large-heartedness, and all that. But I tell you what I respect even more in you young fellows."

"What's that, Mr. Bull?" asked Jennings.

"Your advertising sense. This is the best game I ever knew a couple of young lawyers to play. And they tell me, too," added Bull with a chuckle, "that having been appointed by the State to defend Blinn you two youngsters stung the State for a fee of seven thousand dollars."

"We never told you that, Mr. Bull," said Murray.

"It's a good job all round—a good job well done," declared Bull. "It's putting it right up to the Governor—and it's going to hurt him and his party in this State whichever way he jumps."

"I wonder," said Jennings, meditatively, "if it's going to save Blinn."

The editor shrugged his shoulders.

### IV

TWO hundred thousand names had been entered upon the books of the petition, but the Governor had given no sign. Now that the petition had been closed, the question was being asked—would the Governor keep Blinn in suspense until the last moment?

The agitation had been of even greater volume and intensity than its promoters had anticipated. Newspapers throughout the State had given publicity to it. In many churches the subject was a theme for sermons. Most of the clergymen who treated it did so sympathetically; they invoked the application of the "higher law." The Monday "Telegram" always had a column presenting these pleadings from the pulpit.

Occasionally a communication from some one who sought to rebuke the movement would appear—in some other newspaper of the city than the "Telegram." One of these correspondents, a lawyer, dealt severely with the Reverend Alonzo Dickey. Mr. Dickey had attacked the methods of district attorneys—whom he had stigmatized as "legal vampires—subsisting on human blood." "They have to secure convictions or they can't hold office," proclaimed Mr. Dickey. "It matters not to them whether the prisoner be innocent or guilty; he must be convicted—and to achieve that end they too often, alas, resort to the methods of the demagogue." It was a word which the lawyer who replied ventured to turn against the clergyman.

But to Mr. Dickey the rebuke from so prejudiced a source was merely welcome evidence that his shaft had stung. It mortified him, however, when the bishop—who, to his chagrin, had declined to indorse the movement—suggested curtly that henceforth he desist from his efforts. But from Mrs. Gallup and from Miss Todd the clergyman derived stimulus and encouragement.

The Governor denied the petition. Mr. Dickey, pacing solemnly, brought Mrs. Gallup the news. When in silence he held up the "Telegram" with its fatal headline, Mrs. Gallup tottered to a sofa and collapsed. "Cruel, cruel!" she moaned, as she lay with her eyes closed. "Oh, barbarous!" Mr. Dickey boomed sonorously. He bent over her and touched her hand. "Have strength, dear lady, have strength."

"You are right," she said presently. "We must not consider ourselves. We must go to that poor boy. Oh, in his hour of agony I pray that we may bring him some comfort."

She ordered her carriage and drove with the clergyman to the prison—stopping on the way at a florist's to buy two dozen white roses. At the prison Mrs. Gallup and Mr. Dickey were refused admittance.

"Nobody but his mother and his lawyer can see him now," said the gatekeeper. "Mr. Murray's with him, telling him."

"We are never to see him again?" quavered Mrs. Gallup, with trembling lip.

"Never."

The clergyman leaned forward in the carriage and shaded his eyes with his hand. Mrs. Gallup, weeping, pressed the flowers to her face and kissed them passionately. Then she thrust them into the arms of the gatekeeper, sobbing:

"Tell him—tell him—I—I kissed them; I—I love him as my own son. Say—say good-by—"

"Tell him," said the clergyman slowly, impressing



his words upon the gatekeeper's memory, "that Dr. Dickey bids him be brave and fear not."

Mrs. Gallup lay back in the carriage as if but half conscious; Mr. Dickey directed the coachman to drive home.

"There is no hope!" murmured Mrs. Gallup. "There is no hope! Ah, how, how shall I ever sleep again!"

"I would not bear the burden that must forever rest on the Governor's conscience," said Mr. Dickey. "Oh, what a black stain on a human soul! Yet let us not abandon all hope, dear lady. Four days yet remain; it is possible that there may yet be a visitation of grace."

"Oh, let us pray; let us pray unceasingly." Mrs. Gallup's eyes were closed, her lips moved in silent prayer.

Mr. Dickey supported her when she feebly mounted the steps of her house.

"Come in, dear friend," she said. "I have a thought—it may be a divine prompting. Come in."

He accompanied her wonderingly into her drawing-room. She spoke in an earnest, quivering undertone.

"Yes," he said at last. "Yes. By all means, yes."

## V

THE day before that set for the hanging of Peter Blinn, the "Morning Telegram" had on its first page a two-column article entitled, "One Last Appeal." It urged all believers in the innocence of the condemned man to offer up prayers at twelve o'clock for the Governor of the Commonwealth—prayers that light might be vouchsafed him whereby he should yet be led to exercise his prerogative of mercy.

In another quarter of the "Telegram" appeared this communication:

"Editor 'The Telegram':

"Sir—For the last time I address you and through you the people of this city and State on behalf of the innocent boy who, unless the Governor's heart be moved, will be led forth to-morrow to the gallows. I will not reiterate the arguments, the facts which have convinced an overwhelming number of his innocence. The futility of merely presenting the truth to our executive is apparent. Our hope must now be in the inspiration which cometh from above. I would urge all who believe in Peter Blinn's innocence to engage in an outpouring of the heart at noon to-day, and even more appealingly do I urge that all men and women—ay, and even children—who do so believe pass this night upon their knees in prayer, that so, by the efficacy of their efforts, a spirit of mercy and justice may descend upon him in whose hands

alone is the power. When an innocent boy's life is doomed to be taken on the morrow, it is not too much to ask that humane Christians devote one sleepless night to the worship and entreaty of the Most High. ALONZO DICKEY, D. D."

That day "sandwich men," bearing the same legend fore and aft, "Pray for the Governor," paraded the streets of the city. One passed and repassed in front of the executive mansion. Two were stationed at the foot of the Capitol steps.

But the evening newspapers announced that the Governor had not been swayed from his purpose.

That night Mrs. Gallup spent faithfully upon her knees. A woman of sixty years, soft, fat, accustomed to luxurious living, she knelt the long night through by her bedside, now praying aloud with all the fervor of her simple, foolish heart, now stupidly quiescent in a dumb struggle to resist the beguiling hand of sleep. Sometimes she rose, groaning from the torture of her aching joints, and walked stiffly back and forth; ah, but the return to the devotional posture became martyrdom indeed! The cushions under her knees seemed to grow hard like stone and to burn like fire; dull pains distressed her back, her thighs. Yet heroically she endured, murmuring naught of her misery, asking of the Lord for herself not even so much as the speedy coming of the day; piteously and with frequent tears repeating her poignant phrases of appeal—"Softened the Governor's heart, dear Lord—soften his heart! Let not that poor child suffer this cruel, shameful death! Spare him, dear Lord, spare the boy! The Governor is Thy servant, show him Thy light!" At intervals the prayer droned off into a monotonous, drowsy chant; then the sound of it reawakened her, and with penitence and afright for such a lapse in addressing the Omnipotent she poured out the true beseeching of her soul.

Dawn came at last, but she remained upon her knees. She did not rise until, two hours later, her maid brought in the "Morning Telegram" with its large black letters—"Blinn Must Hang: Governor Unmoved."

## VI

"PETER, old man"—Murray's voice trembled—"you're showing great courage—great!"

Blinn smiled. In his suit of unaccustomed black, with his face clean shaven and very pale, a new fineness of character seemed curiously to suggest itself; a

purification seemed to have taken place. The hand he gave the lawyer, though cold, was steadier than Murray's own.

"I'll die game, Mr. Murray," he said. "You can count on me. I'll not spoil the thing at the last."

Murray, unable to speak, pressed his hand.

"The chaplain got after me last night and then again this morning," Blinn continued quietly. "He told me that if I done it, I'd better say so at the end, because then it would go better with me hereafter. But say, Mr. Murray, I ain't that kind, so don't you worry. I'll die game."

"You know I warned you I never wanted you to tell me if you were guilty," Murray said.

"Yes, but I don't mind telling you now. I done it. Sure. But that's just between you and me. I'll die game. The chaplain may be right in what he says; I don't know, and I guess he don't neither. But say, if I was to stand up now and blab out that I done it, wouldn't it make all you folks that's been workin' for me look like thirty cents! Wouldn't it, though! A lot of cheap guys you'd be! Say, the laugh would be on you all for keeps. But don't worry, I'm a white man in my own way—and I'll die game."

"I—I can't think of anything, Peter, but your courage. It's fine."

"It'll hold out. When I think of all you folks that have been good to me—that's one reason. And when I think of the lawyer and the judge and the jury—damn them!—that put me where I am, that's another reason. Wouldn't it make 'em happy for me to say at the last I done it! Well—I'm not makin' them happy. I'll keep 'em guessing till their dying day."

Three men entered the cell.

"Come, boy," said one of them kindly.

"Good-by, Mr. Murray."

"Good-by, Peter."

The lawyer and his client shook hands. Then Blinn's arms were pinioned and he was led out.

In the sunny court was gathered a silent little group. Murray joined it and stood with downcast eyes. He drew a deep breath and raised his eyes; they rested then upon Blinn standing under the gallows arm. Blinn began to speak, in a loud, clear voice:

"Before God, I am innocent of the crime for which I am about to die. But I bear no malice; I forgive every one."

The black cap was drawn down over his face.

# CHICAGO'S POSSIBLE NIAGARA

*A private company is preparing to make light and power from the drainage canal*

PAUSE, student of thrift, and consider the example of John J. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is a Chicago banker who heads the list of prominent citizens when works of public enterprise are to be done. He fulfills adequately the definition of leader in the city's industrial and commercial life.

Among other enterprises for honor and profit which thrive snugly beneath the protecting wing of Mr. Mitchell's prestige is "The Economy Light and Power Company." For details concerning the modest present and the expanding future of this company, see its demure prospectus, offering to the public its \$2,000,000 of five-per-cent coupon bonds.

"The personnel of the company"—so the prospectus assures the cautious investor—"is of the highest as regards ability, integrity, experience, and personal wealth." This tribute is modest. The eloquent author should have added that the personnel of the company possesses an unparalleled capacity for getting a strangle-hold grip on Opportunity long before that shy goddess has come within the farthest ken of the less forehanded.

## Private Profit from a Public Enterprise

THE plant of the Economy Light and Fuel Company is to be located at Joliet, forty miles from Chicago. It has a perpetual franchise to light the streets of Joliet. In addition, the company is near enough to Chicago to carry electricity there economically. Peoria, also, is sufficiently near Joliet to furnish a market for light and power from the Economy Company's plant. The net earnings of the company, when things get going, so the prospectus estimates, will be half a million dollars a year.

Having thus outlined the roseate future, the prospectus presents this interesting historical summary. Indeed, these two paragraphs are printed in black type, at the beginning of the circular. They constitute the most important fact in the Economy Company's existence:

"In 1889 the Legislature of the State of Illinois enacted a law authorizing the construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, for the twofold purpose (1) of protecting Chicago's water supply from Lake Michigan against pollution by the city's sewage, by providing an outlet through which to carry off this sewage toward the Mississippi River; and (2) of furnishing the first, and by far the most important, link in the construction of a navigable ship canal from Lake Michigan at Chicago to the Mississippi River above St. Louis.

"The Sanitary and Ship Canal has been completed to Joliet, Illinois, a distance of about forty (40) miles, at a total cost of about \$50,000,000."

This summary of facts, so vital to the Economy Light and Power Company's existence, brings up the interest of the public in this private enterprise.

Consider, now, the Economy Light and Power Company from another point of view—from the standpoint of the city of Chicago. That city and the surrounding country embraced in what is called the Sanitary District—roughly it is synonymous with Chicago—the Sanitary District has spent fifty million dollars to build a canal thirty miles long and twenty-two feet deep. A canal so big carries a good deal of water—ultimately it will carry 10,000 cubic feet a second. This body of water the city of Chicago, at great expense, carries for a distance of thirty miles, and then abandons it. Where the city of Chicago ceases to control this water is twelve feet above the level of the surrounding country. Now, 10,000 cubic feet of water dropping twelve feet every second is a wealth-making thing. It is potential horse-power, many thousands of potential horse-power. Only one waterfall in this country located near a great city excels it—that is Niagara, where eager corporations fight angrily among themselves and make common cause against a public opinion for the boundless prize of the potential horse-power.

This is where the Economy Company manifests its thrift, forethought, and unparalleled capacity for binding Opportunity to its chariot wheels. Shall such horse-power go to waste, run away unharnessed—the thousands of horse-power created by 10,000 cubic feet of water every second, 600,000 cubic feet every minute? By no means. The Economy Company proposes to nestle cozily down just where Chicago's 10,000 cubic feet of water drops twelve feet every second, catch it as it flies, turn it into horse-power, and turn the horse-power into dividends for Mr. Mitchell and his associates.

"The number of water-powers in any country is limited," observes the Economy Company's prospectus, in the language of which the unctuous exultation is admirably restrained. "It is only within the last few years . . . that their tremendous importance has been fully recognized. They are, therefore, being greatly sought for by capitalists." "The source of this water-power is constant and unlimited," observes the prospectus at another point. "It is fed by Lake Michigan through the Chicago Drainage and Ship Canal, thereby securing an enormous and absolutely permanent flow of water."

To be sure, it is "constant and unlimited." The taxpayers of Chicago are going to be working all the time carrying 10,000 cubic feet of water a second, from Lake Michigan thirty miles out to Joliet, to keep the Economy Company's water-wheels going.

This is all very well for the Economy Company. It is a perfectly proper and legitimate enterprise. But will Chicago tolerate it? Is Chicago to bear the burden of the fifty million dollars spent in building the Drainage Canal, and keep on for all time paying the cost of maintaining the canal, the cost of carrying 10,000 cubic feet of water per second

a distance of thirty miles? Will Chicago do this, and allow a private corporation to profit fabulously by the twelve-foot drop of the water which Chicago abandons? Or will Chicago build its own plant and use its own water to manufacture its own electricity? The Economy Light and Power Company is, of course, well within its rights. It is very good business, indeed, and perfectly proper for it to take advantage of the opportunity, if Chicago is going to throw that opportunity away.

But will Chicago throw that opportunity away? It has built the Drainage Canal for another purpose; but why abandon the big possibilities of what is a mere incident to the original purpose? It is only since the canal was planned that the possibilities inherent in water-power near large cities have been realized. In a smaller way, what Niagara is to Buffalo, the Drainage Canal can be to Chicago; and the Economy Company is up betimes to play the part of the grabber.

## Potential Wealth in the Drainage Canal

THE possible horse-power in the flow of the Drainage Canal, if that flow is utilized to the best advantage, is 60,000. The value per horse-power of this is reckoned by the Economy Light and Power Company, in the circular quoted, at \$35 per horse-power. In the aggregate this is over two million dollars a year, enough to pay the interest on the cost of the canal and save Chicago from the burden of any future taxation on account of the canal.

Many things, of course, must be done, if Chicago is to reap the benefit of the potential horse-power it owns. Whatever existing rights the Economy Light and Power Company has must, of course, be condemned in the proper and legal way.

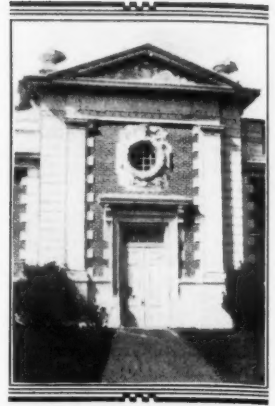
As it happens, the existing rights of the Economy Company depend upon the existence and favor of an antiquated ditch known as the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It parallels, mile by mile, the Drainage Canal. Whatever usefulness it had before the Sanitary Canal was built—and it had already been rendered obsolete by the railroad—it has no conceivable purpose now. It has not for years been used for navigation, and, of course, never will be. It is a burden to the State, and serves no purpose but a comfortable roost for a few pay-roll patriots. One other reason for existence it has: it plays into the hands of the Economy Light and Power Company. The precise relations between the two are matters of contract, technical details of locks and dams, too complicated to tell here. Let it be sufficient to say that the joint owners of this antiquated ditch, the United States Government and the State of Illinois, should turn it over bodily to the Sanitary Canal Commission. Until that is done there will be obstacles in the path of Chicago's utilization of its splendid opportunity to manufacture profitable water-power.



State's Exhibit Building

# THE JAMESTOWN TERCENTENNIAL

*Interesting and patriotic features which will characterize the coming celebration at Norfolk of the arrival of Virginia's first families*



A typical doorway

**T**HREE hundred years ago—to be precise, on May 13, 1607—three boatloads of Englishmen rowed up the James River, landed at a spot some thirty miles above the present city

of Norfolk, Virginia, and established the first permanent English-speaking colony on this continent. They called it James Fort, which subsequently became James Town. They fought the Indians, were massacred, built stockades, erected a church, the tower of which still stands, spread Christianity, became acquainted with potatoes, were initiated to the delights of tobacco, formed a government, multiplied and thrived, and finally established the colony of Virginia, and laid a firm foundation for the greatness and prosperity of the nation.

To commemorate all this, the Jamestown Exposition has been built, and will be maintained from April 26 to December 1, on a beautiful spot on the seashore overlooking Hampton Roads, about five miles from Norfolk. Its promoters set forth that the Exposition is to be of a historical and educational character. Certainly few places with more historical associations could be found on the continent. Beginning with bold Captain John Smith (who was in one of the original three boatloads), and Pocahontas (who saved John's life, and whom we all felt as if we almost knew personally when we were studying history at school), this part of the country is linked to a continuous chain of stirring events that have cut deep notches into our national genealogical tree. Even now, the counties in that part of Virginia bear the good old English names of Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, York, Essex, Warwick, etc., and that part of Chesapeake Bay right off the Exposition grounds where, among other notable conflicts, the *Monitor* fought the *Merrimac*, must be fairly paved with Federal and Confederate cannon balls. All this makes a fine background for a fair, and the fair itself, in its physical aspect, promises to be worthy of its setting.

## A Colonial City

**F**ROM an architectural standpoint the Jamestown Exposition is to be thoroughly American. While we can not yet boast of a national style of architecture, the Colonial type is sufficiently individual and distinctive to be claimed and accepted as American. The design of the Exhibition buildings, the "palaces" of art, commerce, and machinery, is almost consistently Colonial. There are no turrets or towers, no domes or minarets, pinnacles, buttresses, and other freaks of fancy; no long stretches of garish white buildings, decked out with wedding-cake trimmings, and bespattered with colored lights until they resemble Christmas trees. On the contrary, all the buildings are low, both in stature and in color tones. Few raise their roofs above the treetops, and most of them, being built of Harvard brick, trimmed with terra-cotta, and fitted with such simple ornaments as the long, low roof balustrade, or bas-relief panels, give a subdued color effect most pleasing to the eye, and thoroughly novel to exposition architecture.

The general plan of the grounds is, to a certain extent, similar to that of other pleasure cities that have gone before—a central court surrounded by the more important or imposing buildings. At Jamestown this court is framed on three sides only by buildings, whereas the fourth rests on the waterfront with two great piers, two hundred feet wide, stretching out nearly half a mile into the bay. These piers have towers at the far ends and are joined by a bridge, thus enclosing a basin some forty acres in area. This body of water is called Smith Harbor, in honor of the original John, and here will be held the aquatic contests that are to form an important part of the Exhibition's athletic attractions. The basin will also serve as a harbor and landing-place for small craft, motor boats, and the launches from the

warships. The piers are being built by the Government, and form a part of the national exhibit.

If you should arrive at the Exposition grounds in a small boat, you would step ashore from Smith Harbor at Discovery Landing and find yourself standing in Raleigh Square, looking down a broad vista of low symmetrical Colonial buildings toward the Auditorium. To the right and to the left, stretching along the shore of Chesapeake Bay, are the State Buildings—Pennsylvania's, a replica of Independence Hall; Massachusetts's, a counterpart of the original State House in



Palace of Machinery and Transportation

Boston, where the Constitution of the United States was adopted; Ohio's, an exact reproduction of the first stone house built west of the Alleghenies; Georgia's, a reproduction of Bullock Hall, where President Roosevelt's mother was born; and at the far end of the line in a thick grove of tall pines, Kentucky's State exhibit—Daniel Boone's fort and stockade. Such of the State buildings as are not replicas of historic or public buildings are in many instances models of the homes of well-known citizens. Connecticut, for instance, reproduces the house of Benjamin Tallmadge; Maryland,



Textile Building in the Village of Arts and Crafts

that of Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, while Virginia, Louisiana, Missouri, and other commonwealths have built Colonial mansions of charming and dignified architectural effect.

Beyond that portion of the main esplanade which has been named Raleigh Square are fountains, lagoons, trees, shrubbery, and various pleasant effects of landscape-gardening, on opposite sides of which stand Machinery Hall and the Palace of Manufactures and Arts.

Farther on, at the base of this great court, rises the Auditorium Building—with its imposing white colonnade and low flat dome—flanked on either side by the Historical Arts and Education Buildings. Here are the administration offices, and here also will be held the various conventions and meetings of every known kind of organization. Some of the interesting and imposing bodies which have already arranged dates are: The International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Confectionery Salesmen's Association, the National Haymakers' Association, the American Peanut Congress, the National Congress of Mothers, the Association of Seaboard Air Line Surgeons, etc.

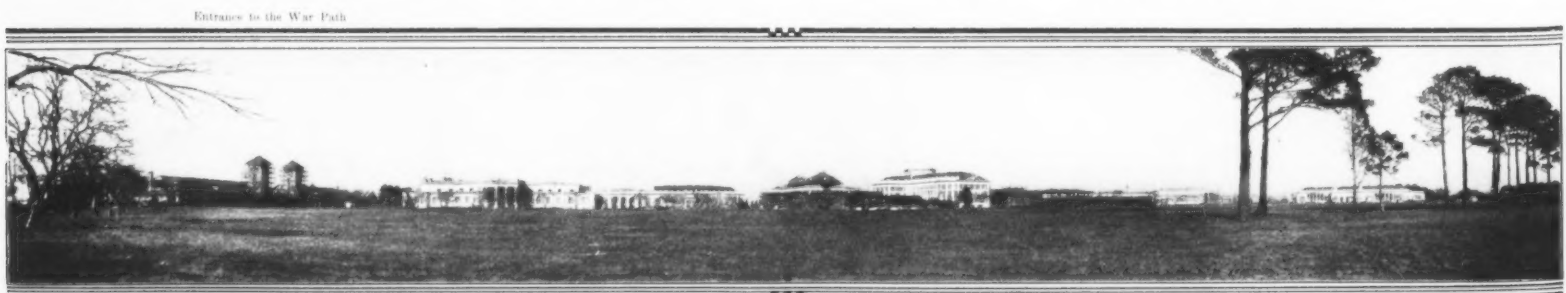
The features which the Exposition people like most to talk about are the naval and military displays, which are to continue practically all summer. Chesapeake Bay is to be full of warships, and vast areas, both within and without the Exposition grounds, have been set aside for military encampments. All sorts of soldiers are to be on view, from real soldiers down to tin soldiers. The War Department will probably have a mixed brigade in camp all summer; the West Point cadets are to visit the Exposition in June, the Annapolis cadets later. A parade ground of thirty acres, probably the largest anywhere, will be the theatre of evolution for all these warriors, and in between times the Knights of This, That, and the Other will have a chance to shake out their feathers and do prize drills.

The naval display will be in Hampton Roads, and it is supposed that more ships of all kinds and nationalities will salute Fortress Monroe this summer than have burnt powder in those waters since the Columbus celebration of 1892. Our own entire North Atlantic Squadron, and more, will gather for the opening ceremonies; and ships from England, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Brazil, etc., are expected from time to time until November. The Japanese vessels, under Vice-Admiral Ijuin, sailed February 28 from Yokohama, and are expected to attack Jamestown in force some time in May, capturing the public school exhibit without loss of life and occupying the California Building on the anniversary of the earthquake.

Boat races among the crews of various nationalities will form a part of the regatta program. There will also be races for submarine boats. These will furnish much excitement to the fish in Chesapeake Bay, but probably the only way for humans to watch the contests will be to put on bathing suits and get under water. The crowd along shore looking at the smooth sea will feel like the small boy outside the fence during a baseball game.

## Where the Fun Will Be

**T**HE playground of the Exposition—what was the Midway at Chicago, the Pike at St. Louis, the Trail at Portland—will be the War Path. Here the Indians from Kennebunkport, Maine, and Hickory Hill, Missouri, will take time by the scalp-lock and cavort among the latest devices for amusing the overamused. There will be a mile of fun on the War Path and as many new schemes and devices as Coney Island has allowed to escape. Probably not all of these will be ready when the Exposition opens. The concessionaires have been late in starting to build. They were canny. They let the other fellow—the Exposition—build first. They did not really get busy until Congress granted a loan of \$1,000,000 about six weeks ago, thereby assuring the financial success of Jamestown. Then the concessionaires bought up all the carpenters in the neighborhood, and their corner of the grounds now looks like San Francisco in a hurry. Most of the other exhibit buildings are practically completed. The President will see a finished product when he declares the Exposition open on April 26.



American Bazaar   Oriental Bazaar   Food Products   Historical Arts   Auditorium   Education   Mines   State Exhibits  
**PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS ALONG THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE PARADE GROUND**



# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

## THE END OF THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS

**T**HROUGH our irrational system of long and short sessions the chances are strongly in favor of a barren season in the matter of useful legislation every alternate year. Nevertheless, Congress has often contrived to do a good deal of lawmaking in short sessions, and the one that closed on March 4 was no exception to the rule. It is to be noted, however, that most of the good work accomplished at this time seems to have been done against the will of the members. Congress moved reluctantly under constant spurring from the White House and from public opinion, and it seemed possessed by a spirit of perversity that led it to mutilate every good bill it did not dare to reject. This spirit was especially noticeable in the House, which, under the malign despotism of Speaker Cannon, has quite changed places with the Senate in its attitude toward public opinion.

Perhaps the most important measure of the session may turn out to have been the one perfecting the Free Alcohol law for the benefit of small producers. The requirements of last year's act abolishing the internal revenue taxes on denatured alcohol could not be complied with except by large establishments, and there was danger of the creation of a monopoly under Standard Oil control, which would have destroyed a good part of the benefits expected from the new law. Congress has now remedied this defect. The measures to be taken to guard the revenues have been so simplified that every farmer can meet them, either singly or in combination with his neighbors.

The La Follette bill to protect the public safety by limiting the hours of service of railroad employees had the advantage not only of active Presidential support, but of the frightful daily record of railroad accidents which was steadily raising public indignation to a whiter heat. The bill passed the Senate in reasonably satisfactory shape, but it was held up in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce until almost the end of the session, and then sidetracked in favor of an ineffective substitute. Under public pressure, especially from railroad employees, this was hammered in conference until it became a measure of some merit. Its general purpose is to make it impossible for trainmen to work over sixteen hours out of twenty-four. Train dispatchers are not to work over eight hours at a time.

The Senate having doggedly refused to do its duty in the matter of the Philippine Tariff bill, Congress was finally shamed into giving the Filipinos a quarter of a loaf by passing the bill authorizing the Philippine Government to guarantee a four per cent income upon capital invested in an agricultural bank. The object of the bank is to help the farmers by granting small loans on their land at rates not exceeding ten per cent.

The late session will be memorable for the beginning of a gigantic struggle over the control of the natural resources of the United States. President Roosevelt had become convinced that the improvident squandering of our coal and oil, our forest products, grazing lands, and water supplies ought to stop, and that the Government ought to keep these things and manage them for the benefit of the whole people. All these matters are interlocked, and when one is touched all are touched. That is the secret of the tremendous cannonade

| EDITED BY<br>SAMUEL E. MOFFETT<br>WITH CARTOONS BY F. T. RICHARDS |    |
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opened upon the Forest Service and upon Secretary Hitchcock's refusal to issue patents for land before investigating the honesty of the entries. The President tried to get a law passed withdrawing coal and oil lands from entry, and authorizing leases of such lands as well as of grazing ranges. In this he did not succeed, but with the help of Senator La Follette, Senator Newlands, and others he aroused an interest in the subject that will bear fruit in the next Congress. Speaker Cannon managed to prevent the passage of the urgently needed act creating forest reserves in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians. This matter will be so illuminated between now and next December that the Speaker will hardly venture to repeat this service to the vandal lumber interests. Senators Heyburn, Carter, Patterson, and other advocates of the policy of turning over our national resources to private interests for immediate exploitation and destruction contrived to insert a provision in the Agricultural Appropriation bill forbidding the creation of any more forest reserves in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming except by Act of Congress. The author of that amendment was Senator Fulton of Oregon, who can boast that he has never been indicted in connection with the land frauds in his State. The President, with characteristic audacity and decision, reserved about seventeen million acres of forest land in the States named before signing the bill that curtailed his power.

The bill giving the Government the right of appeal in criminal cases, in order to prevent the nullification of a law by a minor judge, was so mutilated in the Senate as to destroy most of its value. The right of appeal was so limited as to enable a shrewd lawyer to dodge it in most cases. Still, a little was accomplished, as a basis for more. Some new restraints were thrown about immigration, and for the first time an opportunity was given to measure the return current to Europe, so that we may tell just what net additions the inward stream makes to our population. At the same time the threatening Japanese problem was at least temporarily settled. An investigation of the labor of women and children

was provided for, although the Beveridge bill prohibiting the transportation of the products of child labor in interstate commerce failed to pass.

Representative Murdock of Kansas, with a courage notable in a member from a region in which railroad power is so formidable, tried to save the Government \$5,000,000 in the cost of carrying the mails by providing that in estimating the daily weight of mail transported the total weight should be divided by the whole number of days in the weighing period instead of by the number with Sundays omitted. He failed through a trick of the Committee on Rules—that is to say, the Speaker—but his end was attained and his contention vindicated by an order issued as the last official act of Postmaster-General Cortelyou.

Congress was generous to the navy in the matter of ships, allowing it two *Dreadnoughts*, two torpedo-boat destroyers, and a number of new submarines, but it refused to increase its efficiency by passing the Personnel bill, which would have been worth more than the battleships without the expense. It legalized the President's use of his Nobel prize money for the creation of a Foundation for Industrial Peace. The Senate abandoned its usual obstructive tactics in foreign affairs by ratifying the Algeiras and Santo Domingo Treaties.

The scandal of corporate contributions to campaign funds has been ended, so far as national elections are concerned, by a law making such contributions criminal offenses and subjecting corporation officers who give them to the danger of fine and imprisonment. Although it was impossible to pass such a currency law as the banking interests desired, Congress took some steps in that direction by passing the Aldrich bill increasing the supply of bills of small denominations, authorizing national banks to retire notes to the amount of \$9,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000 a month, and permitting customs as well as other revenues to be deposited in banks. The Service Pension bill, for which the Grand Army has been fighting for so many years, has finally gone through.

This Congress has left all records out of sight in the expenditure of money. According to the estimates of the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, made with the view of offering the best possible showing of economy, the appropriations for the two sessions foot up \$1,800,131,984.95, of which the session just closed was responsible for \$919,948,683.63. According to this statement there will be a surplus of about \$20,000,000 for the next fiscal year. By including certain obligations, such as \$25,000,000 for new warships and \$49,829,349 for contracts under the River and Harbor bill, which the Republican calculators omit, the Democrats bring the expenditures incurred in the late session up to \$994,778,032.63, and figure on a deficit of \$100,000,000. That is hardly a fair estimate, however, since this year's appropriations include payments on former authorizations, and on the same principle this year's authorizations will be met out of future appropriations.

The final adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress brought a number of political careers to a close. The disappearance of Senator Clark of Montana created no perceptible bubbles on the surface of the political pool, but a real commotion was caused by the retirement of "Old Figgers" Grosvenor from



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the House and Senator Spooner from the Senate. General Grosvenor got out because he had to, but his colleagues softened the blow by the gift of a magnificent silver service and a shower of eulogistic speeches from both parties, together with the complimentary gift of a \$100,000 public building to the General's home town of Athens, Ohio. Senator Spooner created a sensation by resigning two years before the expiration of his term, on the ground that his duty to his family required him to go back to his profession and earn a living. Mr. Spooner's learning and ability were beyond question, but he had been out of touch for some time with the prevailing tendencies of the American people. Wisconsin now has an admirable opportunity to give Senator La Follette a colleague who will hold up his hands instead of trying to thwart his work for progress.

## RUSSIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT

*The second Imperial Duma meets, with the Czar's enemies again in control*



THE day after the Congress of the United States dispersed, Russia's second Duma opened. Twenty-nine seats had not been filled. Of the 495 members elected, 126, including 90 Monarchists and 36 Moderates and Octobrists, might be classed as Conservatives, although even these were by no means thoroughgoing supporters of the Government. All the rest belonged to opposition parties, of varying degrees of acerbity. The 92 Constitutional Democrats, 43 Polish Nationalists, and 29 Progressives, 164 in all, represented a moderate opposition sentiment. On the extreme left was a body of 192 Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists, and members of the Group of Toil. Thirteen members were unattached.

Although the feeling of hostility to the Government is as marked in the second as in the first Duma, the members have learned something by experience. They do not propose to outlaw themselves before they have had a chance to begin their work. In the conferences of the opposition parties before the beginning of the session there was a general agreement to act with caution, in the hope of avoiding an early dissolution, which the reactionaries were anxious to bring about. The advanced elements made no secret of their intention to resist any attempt on the part of the Government to repeat last year's *coup d'état*. They asserted that they were prepared, in case of need, to have the Duma declare itself the Government and fight for supremacy in the empire.



## A FINANCIAL MAGICIAN

*How Wizard Harriman transmutes waste paper into gold, and gold into paper*

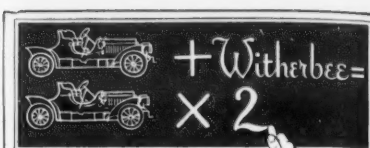
MANY strange things were disclosed in the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the Harriman railroad system, but the most significant was the financial magic by which a speculator of minor importance has been able in nine years to make one railroad procure him another until he has become a power in a quarter of the entire mileage of the Union and the absolute master of an eighth. All this began with the purchase of the control of a thousand miles of impoverished road in 1898. "From that time," said Commissioner Lane, "you have increased your holdings in railroads until your line extends out to Portland, and by water from there across the Pacific; takes in the line from Ogden to San Francisco, and from there across the Pacific to the Orient; and from San Francisco back down and south to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to New York by water; you have a certain control over the Illinois Central and a certain control over the Chicago and Alton; you have approximately \$30,000,000 of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio, and you have a large holding in the New York Central, and all these holdings trace from the original taking over of the Union Pacific, and the issuance of the \$100,000,000 of bonds—is that so?"

When Mr. Lane asked where this thing was going to stop, Mr. Harriman made no attempt to fix a limit. He saw no reason why the Union Pacific should not have a line to New York. He would buy the Santa Fe, and the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern, if the Commission would let him. He would spread out over the Atlantic coast as well as over the Pacific. "I would go on," he said, "as long as I lived."

This is not the case of a Rockefeller looking for new investments for his surplus capital. Mr. Harriman has not bought the roads he controls with his own money. He has made one road buy another. Incidentally, at every step on the way, he has made a profit for himself, so that the modest financier of 1898, who owned at most a few little dozens of millions and needed the backing of a banking house like Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to put his deals through, now has enough wealth that is legally, if not morally, his own to rank him among the greatest multi-millionaires of the age.

The Harriman inquiry has pointed unmistakably toward a needed line of new legislation. If the law had forbidden railroad companies to raise money for any purpose except the improvement of their own roads, it would have been impossible for Mr. Harriman to take the corporations he controlled into Wall Street and use their credit to build up a pyramid of subject lines. The Union Pacific's hundred-million-dollar bond issue would have paid for double-tracking its lines and enlarging its terminals instead of for Southern Pacific stock, and the farmers of the West might not have seen so many tons of corn and wheat rotting for lack of cars.

Some of the most interesting facts with regard to Mr. Harriman's conjuring feats could not be brought out in the investigation, because the witness persistently refused to answer questions about his personal affairs. It is pretty well understood, for instance, that when the Union Pacific bought stock of other roads Mr. Harriman did the buying first, turning the securities over



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to the company at a handsome profit. But that fact, if it was a fact, could not be put upon the record. It will probably get there, however, under a court order, for which the Commission is expected to apply.

Mr. Harriman has not entirely approved the Commission's work. He protests that "this continual reform agitation simply shows the animosity that exists against men and corporations that have made a success," and laments that "in view of the unfair methods of the Administration, as carried out by the Interstate Commerce Commission, there is no incentive for a man to be successful." Nevertheless he paid an amicable call upon the Commissioners after the lull in the investigation and indicated a desire to obey the laws and act in harmony with the authorities.



## CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS IN COURT

*The question whether Mrs. Eddy's mind has decayed to be tested by her nearest relatives*

THE controversy over the mental condition of the venerable founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, has been revived in a sensational way by the institution of a suit on behalf of Mrs. Eddy's son, granddaughter, and nephew against the members of her entourage for an accounting and for the appointment of a receiver for her property. The petitioners, who profess to represent Mrs. Eddy as "next friends," allege that she is eighty-six years old, and that her mind is, and for a long time has been, so impaired by the infirmities of age and otherwise as to render her incapable of managing her affairs and protecting her property with prudence and discretion against the undue influence, control, or fraud of others. They say that she is kept in careful seclusion in the custody of two of the defendants, Calvin A. Frye and Lewis C. Strang, of whom the former "acts in a multifarious capacity as secretary, doorkeeper, butler, and sometimes as footman in livery," while the latter acts as associate secretary and messenger.

The first plaintiff, George W. Glover, asserts that he is Mrs. Eddy's only son, that "in recent years he has never been able to reach her by letters which were not first read by other persons, and that he has not been sure that his letters have ever reached her personally," and that in these years he has been able to see her only on a few occasions, and then only for a few moments, and that the circumstances of his last interview confirmed his fears that his mother was so feeble in body and mind as to be incapable of understanding the condition of her property or of prudently managing her business.

The petition presents a long list of financial resources, from which it is concluded that Mrs. Eddy must have an immense fortune, which is in danger from designing persons. Ex-Senator William E. Chandler acts as chief counsel for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Streeter, of counsel for Mrs. Eddy, issued a statement in which he declared that the amount of his client's property had been "grossly multiplied by rumor and unfounded report." He denied that she possessed large wealth, in the common acceptance of the term, asserted that she received no revenue from the church or its publication society, and said that her sole income for many years had been from the copyright on her own books, the returns from which had been grossly overestimated.

It appeared that just before the suit was begun, Mrs. Eddy's advisers had undertaken to satisfy her son by offering him a considerable sum of money on condition that he would not interfere in his mother's affairs. But the bill in equity was filed before the offer could be made, and the plan was dropped.

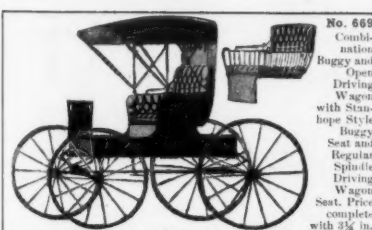
## CHECK TO PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

*London decides that municipal trading has been going ahead too fast*



"MUNICIPAL trading," as the English call the policy of the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, suffered the severest blow of a generation in the London County Council elections of March 2. From the time when Joseph Chamberlain municipalized the water and gas supplies of Birmingham more than thirty years ago, or even ten years earlier, when Glasgow began its great scheme of public improvements by clearing off insanitary areas, this plan of social cooperation has advanced from triumph to triumph. Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Huddersfield—the list of municipalities investing in public utilities amounted first to dozens, then to scores, and finally to hundreds. Gas and electric light works, tramways, workmen's dwellings, public market houses, laundries, baths, art galleries, slaughter-houses, telephones, docks, steamboats, and even oyster fisheries were some of the enterprises cheerfully undertaken by British town governments.

From the creation of the London County Council eighteen years ago, it has been in hearty sympathy with the municipal ownership idea, except for one three-year term, from 1895 to 1898, when there was a tie between the Progressives and the Moderates. The elections for the Borough Councils last fall gave the first hint of reaction, and this was confirmed on March 2, when a Progressive majority of 83 to 34 in the County Council was almost reversed. This is the outcome of a long and persistent campaign in which the opponents of "municipal trading" frightened property-holders with the prediction of a general bankruptcy of local governments unless extravagant enterprises should be checked. The declared purpose of the Progressives in London to seek the power of taxing ground rents arrayed the vast power of the landlords against them. Although the cost of running London's government, municipal enterprises included, is much less than that of New York, the growing figures scared the taxpayers and those who feared they might be made taxpayers, and the result is a mandate from the voters to mark time. It is not expected, however, that any of the important municipal enterprises already undertaken will be abandoned. Indeed the Conservative leaders practically conceded the prin-



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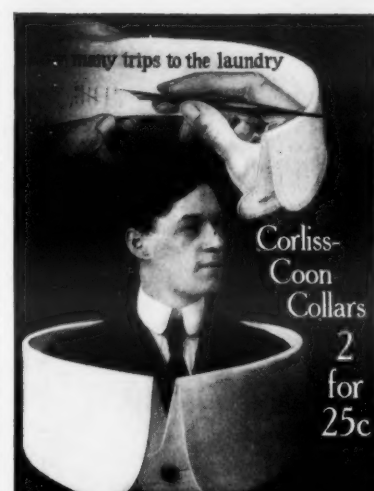
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ple of municipal ownership, while criticizing its application, and adopted the unusual course, for England, of urging their followers to vote on the lines of national politics. "The Progressives have brought things to this," said the "Saturday Review," "that the next municipal elections are more political than municipal; and every Conservative who fails to grasp this fact and do his utmost to turn the Progressives out is a fool."

**PUTTING UP THE GUNS**

Great Britain is willing to make a start at disarming if other countries will do the same

THE British Government has put new life into the proposed limitation of armaments through the Hague Conference. The Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has warmly indorsed the idea, declaring that the first gathering at The Hague was convened for the very purpose of discussing this question. In introducing the naval estimates for the coming year in Parliament, Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the Admiralty, explained that if the maritime Powers reached an understanding at The Hague, two batt'ships of the Dreadnought type would be built; otherwise three. This brings the discussion of the limitation of warlike expenditures out of the air and down to a solid, practical basis. When the first naval Power has made the construction of a ten-million-dollar battleship dependent upon the action of the conference, the discussion can not be considered simply an academic debate.

England and the United States are sponsors for the proposed exchange of views. Italy and Spain have agreed to support it. France and Russia are willing to have the subject brought up, although without expectation of any solid results. Only Germany and Austria-Hungary have been opposed to the discussion, and after England's emphatic stand had been made known, it was semi-officially announced at Berlin that no Power would offer objection to the consideration of the matter. M. de Martens, the Russian Imperial Chancellor of State and Russia's chief authority on international law, who has been making the round of the European capitals to prepare the program for the conference, is personally a warm sympathizer with the idea of limiting armaments. It appears, therefore, that there is at last a fair prospect of bringing the waste of war officially and squarely to the notice of the governments of the world.

**KNOX FOR PRESIDENT**

The Pennsylvania delegation in Congress thinks the Senator would find Roosevelt's shoes a neat fit

A PRESIDENTIAL boom for Senator Philander C. Knox was launched on February 27 by the members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, who held a dinner to celebrate the fact that some of them had received permission from their constituents to take a permanent rest from public duties after March 4. Representative Burke of Pittsburgh opened the ceremonies by saying that the people would demand the nomination and election of a man who would be in general accord with the policies of President Roosevelt. Such a man was Philander C. Knox. "At the very inception of the President's undertakings, when difficulties were countless, and the course was filled with many obstacles, it was the trusted Attorney-General of the republic who breathed life into dead statutes, imparted vitality to abandoned policies, and who pointed with the unerring clearness of the evening star the way to those accomplishments which have done more to immortalize the administration of Theodore Roosevelt than all else that has been done in his great struggle for the people's rights."

Mr. Knox modestly put aside the proffered crown, protesting that the Presidency meant "vast responsibility, onerous demands on mind and heart, and other requirements, all of them exacting and many far from agreeable." But his colleagues refused to let him off, and even Mr. Kline, the only Democrat present, said that if President Roosevelt's successor had to be a Republican, he was for Knox above all others. As Senator Penrose, the boss of the Pennsylvania machine, was on hand and shared in the Knox uprising, it appears that sixty-eight votes upon which the Vice-President has been counting a in danger of escaping from the Fairbanks coop.

**FOR PUBLIC RAILROADS**

Senator Patterson wants the United States to succeed Harriman as the transportation Czar

GOVERNMENT ownership of railroads, from which Mr. Bryan ran away after giving it a timid and tentative indorsement, was brought to the front of the political stage by Senator Patterson of Colorado in the closing days of the late session of Congress. Mr. Patterson admitted that he did not expect to see anything done in that direction in the immediate future, but he expressed the belief that regulation was a failure, and that the railroads would be brought under national ownership within the lifetime of Senators already past middle age. He introduced a bill providing a detailed method of reaching this end.

The financial proposition involved the payment to the present holders of full value for their stock and bonds. This would require the issue of Government securities to the amount of about ten billion dollars on the basis of values in 1905, or perhaps eleven or twelve billions on the basis of values now. Mr. Patterson did not think it would be necessary to sell any great



# Shorthand Writers and Their Work

By JOHN A. LYONS

**W**HEN the gossip-loving public turns to the morning paper and reads the testimony given at the trial of a sensational criminal case, such as the Thaw trial; or reads in cold type a stirring address given of a presidential candidate, or the proceedings of a great national convention, there is little conception of the ability which must be possessed by the shorthand writers who make the presentation of this news matter possible through the medium of the newspaper. To perform this class of work, the most expert shorthand writers are necessary—men and women who can write shorthand at the fastest rate of speed and with absolute legibility.



CARRIE A. HYDE  
Official Court Reporter  
Terre Haute, Ind.

The court and general reporter is one of the necessary adjuncts to business and legal life, and some of the work done by these knights of the pencil is amazing. Parenthetically, it may be stated that the fees received for such work are large. To illustrate the last statement, it may be said that the firm of Hanna & Budlong, formerly of Washington, D. C., and of which Mr. Frank R. Hanna, now of New York City, was the senior member, was paid a little more than \$50,000 for reporting the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission investigation which lasted less than three months. In Chicago, the firm of Walton, James & Ford, according to an article printed by the Chicago Record-Herald and written by William E. Curtis, does a business of approximately \$100,000 a year writing shorthand.

About as hard work as any shorthand reporter has ever been called upon to perform, was the reporting of the speeches of Hon. William J. Bryan in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Perhaps no other speaker has ever addressed so many crowds in a single day as has Mr. Bryan, and consequently the work of Robert F. Rose, of Chicago, who accompanied Mr. Bryan on both these campaigns, for the purpose of reporting his speeches, was most difficult. February 19, 1907, Mr. Bryan, in addressing the students of a school with which Mr. Rose is connected, said:



C. W. PITTS  
Official Court Reporter  
Alton, Iowa

"Mr. Rose has been with me reporting my speeches during two campaigns, and I have found him the most efficient stenographer I ever came in contact with in my political career. I congratulate you on being in a school where stands as one of its heads one in whom I have so much confidence."



D. M. KENT  
Official Reporter  
Colorado, Texas

Among the younger experts is Mr. Clyde H. Marshall, of New York City. He recently allied himself with the Law Reporting Company in that city—the firm which reported the Thaw case. Among other successful court reporters are C. W. Pitts, of Alton, Ia., who qualified for his position in seven months' study—this with no previous knowledge of shorthand; C. E. Pickle, the official court reporter at Austin, Tex.; Lane D. Webber, the official court reporter at Aurora, Ind.; George L. Gray, a court reporter at Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Kent, official court reporter at Colorado, Tex.; and Gordon L. Elliott, the official court reporter at Mason City, Ia.



C. E. PICKLE  
Official Court Reporter  
Austin, Texas

Women are also competent to do this high class of work. Miss Carrie A. Hyde is the official reporter at Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss Eva C. Erb holds a similar position at Ogden, Utah; Miss Mary Black is a court reporter, with offices in the Ashland Block, Chicago.



G. L. ELLIOTT  
Official Court Reporter  
Mason City, Ia.

September 15, 1903, the firm of Walton, James & Ford, of Chicago, inaugurated The Success Shorthand School, conducted by expert reporters, who teach the same expert shorthand they use in their work. Resident schools are now in operation in New York and Chicago, the former being conducted by Frank R. Hanna, the senior member of the firm which reported the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission's investigation. Another instructor is Mr. Robert F. Rose, to whom Mr. Bryan paid such a glowing tribute. W. L. James also devotes his exclusive time to the school. The school teaches by correspondence, and throughout the United States and Canada there are hundreds of successful stenographers, private secretaries and court reporters who owe their ability to the home study course of this school. All the above mentioned court reporters, whose pictures are printed herewith, are graduates of this school, and they are only a few of the hundreds of experts who owe their ability to the training given by the home study compiled by these masters of shorthand.



LANE D. WEBBER  
Official Court Reporter  
Aurora, Ind.

During the month of February, 1907, alone, the record made by the graduates of this school was worthy of note. Mr. Marshall worked on the reporting of the state supervised election of the New York Life Insurance Company. S. S. Wright, of Corydon, Ia., another graduate, was appointed official reporter in that district. William A. Murfey—a year ago a \$75 a month stenographer—quit a position paying him more than double that amount (secured since his graduation from this school) and is now the head of the court reporting firm of Murfey & Rush, Norfolk, Va. Alvin H. Gray was perfected for court reporting work at Blakely, Ga.



W. A. MURFEY  
Court Reporter  
Norfolk, Va.

A young lady in Chicago was placed in a position with prominent law firm at \$25 a week. A young man who, because of his ability as a shorthand writer, became stenographer for head of a large foundry, was made superintendent of Boston branch at \$6,000 a year. Another young man who, eight months ago was sergeant in U. S. Army, was appointed private secretary to president of a large Boston concern, with a salary of \$1,800 a year—to start.

These are a few things our graduates did in February. You should write at once and ascertain what others have done, and how Success Shorthand School gave them the ability to do it.

This expert school guarantees its instruction, giving each accepted pupil a written contract to return money in case of dissatisfaction. Address either the New York or Chicago school. Address Success Shorthand School, Suite 73, 79 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., or Success Shorthand School, Suite 73, 1416 Broadway, New York City.



GEORGE L. GRAY  
Court Reporter  
Louisville, Ky.

**Note:**—William L. James and Robert F. Rose edit and publish THE SHORTHAND WRITER, the most up-to-date, inspiring, interesting and instructive magazine ever published on shorthand. Price, \$2.00 a year. Send twenty-five cents for special three months' test subscription. Address THE SHORTHAND WRITER, 79 Clark street, Chicago.

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amount of bonds in the market, since most holders of railroad paper would be glad to take Government three per cents in payment for their securities in lieu of cash. He would leave the existing organization of the roads undisturbed at first, to serve as the basis for the gradual development of a new public organization, free from politics. There would be a Division of Transportation to control the actual operation of the roads, with one director for each of ten or more groups of States. The term of one director would expire each year, so that no President would ever have a chance to revolutionize the boards, and new members would all be appointed from an efficiency list prepared by the directory from men in the service who had reached a certain standard of merit. Rates and classifications would be established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose members would draw salaries increased to correspond with the increased importance of their duties.

Mr. Patterson illustrated his argument with a mass of interesting statistics. One table showed that the American railroads were by far the most reckless in the world in their treatment of life and limb. In the years 1902 and 1904, since which time the situation has become much worse, the American roads killed about six times as many passengers in proportion to the number carried as Germany and seventeen times as many as Belgium, and wounded five times as many as Belgium and twenty-five times as many as Germany. That private ownership is not entirely responsible for the American killings and maimings is indicated by the fact that most of the Belgian roads are in private hands. Probably the men in control of those lines devote more attention to running their cars than to cutting financial melons.

## FROM CABINET TO WALL STREET

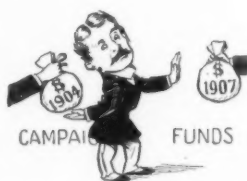
Secretary Shaw moves from the Treasury into the presidency of the Carnegie Trust Company



THE fashion, now well established, of treating the Treasury Department as a stepping-stone to Wall Street preferment, has been followed in the case of Secretary Shaw, who has accepted the presidency of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York. The trail in that direction was blazed for Mr. Shaw by his former private secretary and late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Robert B. Armstrong, who went from the Treasury to the presidency of the Casualty Company of America, and is one of the directors of the Carnegie Trust Company.

Although, for the time at least, he is leaving the great heart of the West for the haunts of the Eastern money changers, Mr. Shaw would not have it understood that he will be entirely out of hearing of his country's voice if his country finds itself in dire need of his assistance. In a statement accompanying the announcement of his promotion from the Cabinet to a bank presidency he dwelt upon the fact that the mere accident of dwelling-place had not often had a serious influence on the choice of a national Chief Magistrate. "Neither Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Roosevelt, nor Bryan was nominated because of the State he represented, and some of them secured the prize notwithstanding location." Hence, even if Mr. Shaw were actually deserting Iowa for New York, the office would not necessarily be baffled in its search for the man. But he is not doing that. He is going to practise high finance in New York, but his heart and his home will remain in Denison, Iowa. "For a time my future place of business will be New York City, my domicile will probably be in some convenient suburb, but my home will be in Denison, Iowa; there will I vote, there will I spend a remnant of my days if I live past retirement, and there will I be buried."

A Presidential nomination calling at Denison at any reasonable hour before Mr. Shaw's burial will find his latch-string hanging out, not obtrusively, but with such modest hospitality as may be inferred from his parting words: "It will be for my party to determine whether I am again invited from the congenial fields of personal endeavor to the perplexities of public service."



## PERKINS SET FREE

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BY a vote of four to three the Court of Appeals of New York decided on February 26 that George W. Perkins was not guilty of larceny in using the funds of the New York Life Insurance Company to repay himself for a contribution to the Republican campaign funds in 1904. The majority and minority views were expressed in four different opinions. All agreed that the use of the company's money for political purposes was illegal and improper. But Judge Gray, for the majority, held that courts could not sit to judge the conduct of the defendant by any moral code or rule of ethics. Their business was simply to see whether a crime in law had been committed, and in this case there was no crime because the essential element of "intent to deprive and defraud" was lacking.

Chief Judge Cullen, in his dissenting opinion, held that larceny had been committed, because "the gist of that offense is not the application of money to a bad purpose, but taking money that does not belong to the taker, to appropriate to an object, good or bad. It is the fraudulent deprivation of an owner of his property that constitutes larceny. It is a crime to steal, even though with the intent to give away in charity and relieve distress."

Of course all this discussion is based on the law as it stood at the time the act was committed. There is no question that under the present law the diversion of insurance funds to campaign purposes would be a crime.

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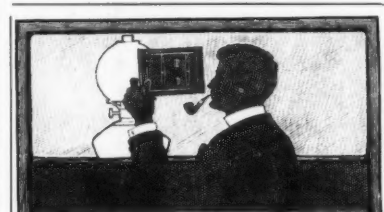
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I tell you I've been up against this style proposition more than once.

And I'm speaking from experience.

I've sampled most makes of men's clothes and my conclusion is—it don't pay to spend \$35.00—or more—for style that don't last beyond the first few days your clothes are new when you can get style that *stays style*—style that shows a season through in Kaufman Garments—\$15.00 to \$18.00—Guaranteed.

That's the answer—the *staying style* answer.

For "staying style" is a matter of *shape holding* and "shape holding" depends on fabric shrinking.

You see, all fabric fibres—wool and the rest—are naturally more or less elastic. They will *shrink*.

But the higher priced chaps—the fellows who can afford shrinkage *because they make you pay extra for everything*—they do "the best they know how" to shrink their fabrics.

They "steam"—and "sponge"—and "soak" them. But none of these methods are really effective. None of these processes take *all* the "shrink tendency" out of the cloth.

And, of course, any little shrink that is not taken out in advance is likely to show up at any time and spoil your appearance—perhaps when you wish to look your very best.

How to take *all* the "shrink tendency" out of clothes fabrics is known in but one place in the world.

And this one place—where they know how to take *all* the "shrink tendency" out of clothes fabrics—is the great Kaufman Tailoring Establishment in Chicago.

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Kaufman Garments wear longer than others, because clothes that hold their shape do not wrinkle, chafe and wear through in unexpected places.

Kaufman fabric effects are always as "nobby" as any, because weavers make up their fine patterns in goods of *all* grades—moderate priced as well as high priced.

(This "exclusive pattern" talk is another case of "just talk" as you can easily see.)

And, of course, Kaufman Designs—original style, cut, fit and finish—are easily as good as the best, because all clothes makers follow the same fashion plates each season and the fashion plates all come from the same sources.

Therefore, you get, in Kaufman Garments—at \$15.00 to \$18.00—as much original style as you find in clothes at more than double these figures.

## Kaufman Garments \$15. to \$18.

Wool is particularly elastic. It shrinks the first time dampness reaches it.

And, of course, unless this "shrink tendency" is overcome *before* it gets to your back—somewhere between spinning and tailoring—why, it will show up *afterward*—in the clothes—and you will have trouble.

Your coat shoulders "draw" and "hump"—the collar and pocket-flaps "sag" and "curl"—your vest "tightens" and "puckers"—and your trousers "bag all over."

Spinners will not shrink their yarn, because they sell it by the pound and shrinkage means loss of weight.

Weavers will not shrink their cloth, because they sell it by the yard and shrinkage means loss of length.

Therefore, when the cloth reaches the clothes makers, it is *unshrunk*—it retains all the natural "shrink tendency" of its wool fibre.

Clothes makers know this—know the trouble shrinkage causes—and *some of them* do their best to overcome it.

I say "some of them," because makers of cheap clothes can not afford the loss entailed by shrinkage.

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Every bolt of cloth that comes to the Kaufman Tailoring Establishment is subjected to a *special shrinking process* known as "The Kaufman 'Pre-Shrinking' Process."

And this Kaufman "Pre-Shrinking" Process—by means known only to the Kaufmans—*mechanically* extracts from the fabric every bit of the "shrink tendency" of the fibre, so that it simply cannot shrink nor draw up after it is made up into Kaufman Garments.

This is why Kaufman Garments are not liable to the "hump—wrinkle—pucker and curl" defects of ordinary clothes.

This is why Kaufman Garments *hold* their shape and *show* their style *the season through*.

This is why wearers of Kaufman Garments *always* look "well dressed" and "stylish."

Other makers of men's clothes *cannot* give you *shape permanence*—at any price—because they are not allowed to use the Kaufman "Pre-Shrinking" Process.

This process is controlled by the Kaufmans and they will not allow its use outside their own establishment.

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